THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXII.] January 19, 1911. [No. 738

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 167.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Cloth required by Norwegian Military Authorities	19th Jan., 1911	121
Model of a Diamond found in Minas Geraes (Brazil) ...	" " "	150
Khaki Uniform for Moroccan Troops	12th " "	68
Leather in small pieces, for cutting which a machine is required in Poland	29th Dec., 1910	607
Tarpaulin Canvas required by Victorian Railways	15th " "	509
Turpentine, raw, Turpentine Oil, refined, and Rosin from Japanese Sakhalin (Karafuto)...	22nd Sept., "	605
Felspar from Brazil	15th " "	550
South African Maize Crop of 1910: Standard Samples ...	8th " "	504
Reeled Silk, Waste Silk, and Cocoons from Mysore	25th Aug., "	397
Bean Oil Soap and Kaoliang Paper from Manchuria	" " "	350
Tinned Crabs from the Kurile Islands (Japan)	4th " "	246
Banana Cloth and Fibre from China	28th July, "	192
	9th Oct., "	94
Cotton Seed Flour from the United States	14th July, "	96
South American Dry Rice for Seed Purposes	2nd June, "	451

Attention is called to the following notices:— Page.

Handbook of the Commercial Intelligence Branch 131
Visit to United Kingdom of **H.M. Trade Commissioners** from **Australia** and **New Zealand** 130
Register of British firms who may desire to receive **Confidential Information** relative to openings for trade 167
List of **Trade Enquiry Offices** in London of the Self-Governing Dominions 168
List of the **more important Articles** contained in **Foreign and Colonial Publications,** &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch 165

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Bridgework.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of bridgework. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that Office by 2 p.m. on 31st January.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

A copy of the conditions may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (1,050.)

Structural Steelwork, &c.

The Board of Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of about 300 tons of structural steelwork, &c., in accordance with the specification, which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, S.W. The charge for each specification is one guinea, which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Girder Bridges," must be sent in, addressed to the Secretary at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 31st January. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender. (1,403.)

Water Supply and Drainage Works.

The "Rangoon Gazette" of 19th December, quoting from the Administration report for 1909-10 of the Public Works Department of Burma (Buildings and Roads Branch), states that estimates for a large number of sanitary works were under preparation during the year. The most important of these works are for water supply at Kyaiklat, Thayetmyo, Mandalay, Pegu, Yamethin and Minbu, and for drainage and conservancy at Maulmain and Kyaiklat.

Bridgework.

The Administration report also states that owing to the increasing price of timber, of which most of the bridges in Burma are constructed, a scheme is being developed for the gradual replacement of the timber bridges by structures built of more permanent materials.

CANADA.

Twin Screw Steel Steamer.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. R. Grigg) reports that tenders are invited by the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries for the construction of a twin screw steel steamer for survey and inspection work on the St. Lawrence ship channel. The vessel is to be of the following dimensions:—Length between perpendiculars, 130 ft.; moulded breadth, 27 ft.; moulded depth, 13 ft. 6 in.; and is to have a mean draft of 9 ft. 6 in. Tenders will be received by the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, up to noon on 15th February. *A deposit of* 10 *per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

Plans and specifications may be obtained on application to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. Copies may be seen by British shipbuilders on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (686.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

Steam or Electric Tramway Material.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Winnipeg (Mr. J. Appleton) reports that a Manitoba municipality intend to establish a tramway system. The name and address of the mayor of the town may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (889.)

Paper-making Plant.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John, New Brunswick, (Mr. W. E. Anderson) reports that a company intends to establish a paper mill at that place in connection with its pulp mill. The construction of the mill is to be begun early in the coming spring.

The name and address of a director of the company to whom communications might be addressed may be obtained by British machinery makers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (665.)

Sugar Refining Machinery.

With reference to the notice on p. 155 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th April, 1910, relative to the proposed establishment of a sugar refinery at St. John, New Brunswick, the "Monetary Times" (Toronto) of 31st December states that plans and specifications have been filed at the Mayor's office, and the construction of the refinery is likely to be begun next spring.

Motor Cars and Accessories.

See notice on p. 128.

* * * *

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Yorkshire firm manufacturing **footballs** are desirous of appointing a reliable agent in Canada.

A firm in the Midlands manufacturing **fancy hardware** desire to appoint a Canadian representative.

An East Anglian firm of manufacturing and export **confectioners** are desirous of getting into communication with first-class firms in all parts of Canada (except Nova Scotia) to take up their representation.

A Birmingham firm who manufacture **toys** for the one cent to five cent trade desire to open up Canadian business connections.

A firm in the Midlands who specialise in many **small articles used by biscuit and candy makers in the manufacture of sweets and confectionery** are desirous of doing Canadian trade.

A Birmingham firm of **advertising specialists** and manufacturers of all descriptions of **aluminium goods** are desirous of appointing agents in all the large cities of Canada.

An important firm in the Midlands, doing business in all classes of

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

hardware, iron and steel and other metals; Canada, tin and terne plates; black plates; cast iron pipes, tubes and tubing; all kinds of ware; cotton waste; white and red lead; sheet zinc; anchors; anvils and vices; chain, &c., are desirous of appointing first-class representatives in the principal Canadian cities (except Montreal).

A Walsall firm manufacturing **saddlery** and **harness, dog collars, belts, braces** and **purses** are desirous of appointing first-class representatives in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

A London (England) firm desire to get into communication with Canadian paper manufacturers willing to purchase supplies of **alkali, china clay, ochres,** and **papermakers' chemicals.**

A Liverpool firm dealing in **grain bags** make enquiry for the names of Canadian grain and flour merchants and others open to purchase supplies.

A London firm dealing in **fancy goods** of every description for bazaars, &c. would like to open up Canadian business connections.

A London merchant firm doing business in **iron and steel, metals, machinery, hardware** and **general goods** desire to get into communication with reliable firms at Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg willing to assist them in developing Canadian business.

A Scottish firm of **sack** manufacturers and dealers in **Calcutta and other bags** are desirous of opening up Canadian business.

A North of England firm dealing in **timber** and **woodwork** desire to hear from Canadian manufacturers wishing to do business in Great Britain.

A South of England correspondent is desirous of getting into communication with a firm in Canada willing to undertake the manufacture of **asbestos-cement shingles, sheets,** &c.

A correspondent in Yorkshire wishes to be placed in communication with Canadian shippers of **honey.**

A correspondent in South Wales is desirous of receiving supplies of **iron and manganese ores** and other minerals from Canada.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm make enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **thermometers** who are desirous of doing Canadian business.

Enquiry is made by a Canadian firm of stationers for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **sealing wax.**

A Toronto correspondent wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of **stationery, office supplies and lithographed advertising matter** willing to appoint a Canadian representative.

A New Brunswick firm desire to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of **dry goods,** and particularly of **dress goods, hosiery** and **lace curtains.**

A Winnipeg correspondent wishes to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of **cereal and breakfast foods** not already on the Canadian market. He is at present in London.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A Western Canada correspondent at present visiting England would like to take up the representation of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing **high-class rubber goods** such as **hot water bottles, syringes,** &c.

Enquiry is made by a Western Canada firm for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **automobile fire apparatus**; also of **pressed steel containers for fire extinguishers.**

A civil and forestry engineer at Quebec interested in deposits of **molybdenite** and **feldspar** would like to hear from United Kingdom importers. He would also like to get into communication with financiers and others likely to be interested in a number of **pulpwood and timber lands** and **water-powers.**

A Canadian firm who make a speciality of growing **seed peas** for European firms from stock seed supplied by clients are desirous of extending their business relations in Great Britain.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.** (1,056.)

* * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Lancashire company manufacturing **khaki cotton goods** wish to make arrangements for the sale of their goods in Canada.

A Lancashire firm manufacturing **paper tubes of all descriptions for cotton, silk, worsted and woollen spinners,** and also **enamelled tubes,** ask to be placed in communication with Canadian users.

A London firm of merchants in **iron, steel, metals, machinery, hardware and general goods** desire to get into communication with reliable firms in Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg, with a view to opening up business.

A firm of manufacturing **confectioners** seek suitable Canadian resident agents.

A London firm having a staff of travellers calling upon **grocers** throughout England are desirous of taking up the sole agency for Canadian manufacturers of goods saleable to this class of trade.

A London company invite samples and quotations from Canadian manufacturers of **milk-bottle caps.** They would also be glad to hear from Canadian manufacturers of **engineering specialities** and novelties connected with the **dairy** trade.

A London firm desire the addresses of experienced Canadian shippers of **flax** and **flax seed.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm doing business in a few mechanical specialities are willing to consider the introduction of British **patented specialities** which would work in with their present business.

A firm of manufacturers' agents resident in Winnipeg, whose

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

operations cover Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Pacific, and who can supply United Kingdom references, wish to obtain the exclusive selling agencies of British manufacturers of **blankets, lace curtains, silks** and kindred articles.

A company in Ontario engaged in the fruit-preserving industry would like to secure the agency of British manufacturers of a few **grocery** goods which would work in with their present business.

An experienced firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto, whose travellers cover Ontario and Eastern Canada, are willing to undertake first-class agencies for British firms in **artificial flowers,** and also **wings and feathers.**

A Calgary merchant, now in London, would like to get into touch with manufacturers and shippers of **oils, paints** and **hardware,** and also **grocery specialities,** wishing to appoint an agent for the Province of Alberta.

☛ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

AUSTRALIA.

Measuring Instruments.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 8th March, for the supply of measuring instruments (Schedule No. 143).

A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first 1,000*l.*, *and of* 2½ *per cent. on the amount above that sum, will be required with each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

For copies of the specification and form of tender, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. A copy of the specification may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (1,286.)

Axle Oil; Castor Oil.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Agent-General for South Australia that tenders will be received by the Chairman of the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, as follows:—

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 14th February* for the supply of 32,400 galls. of special axle oil.

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 7th March for the supply of about 48,000 galls. of castor oil.

Conditions and forms of tender may be obtained, and samples of the oil required seen, at the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide, South Australia.

* * * *

* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation will therefore only be of use to those firms having agents in Australia who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Goods Saleable to Butter Factories.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a firm at Sydney desire to get into touch with British manufacturers of goods saleable to butter factories, including **glassware, machinery, butter paper, cheese cloth, weighing scales,** &c. They desire to receive full particulars as soon as possible. *See Note.* (705.)

Machine Tools.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm at Melbourne desire to obtain the sole agency for Australia of a British manufacturer of machine tools. *See Note.* (1,291.)

Note.—The names and addresses of the firms to whom reference is made in the two foregoing notices may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, Equitable Building, Collins Street, Melbourne.

Railway Material, &c.; Building Material; Harbour Works; Water Supply, Drainage and Irrigation Works; Fencing Material.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that a Bill is now before the South Australian Parliament for the expenditure of 6,807,000*l.* for the carrying out of various works in South Australia, as follows:—

	£
Railways—	
Rolling stock, locomotives, machinery and appliances for locomotive workshops, &c.; equipping locomotives and rolling stock with Westinghouse brakes	989,000
Railway construction	1,930,000
Railway stations and buildings	450,000
Harbours—	
Deepening and improvement of harbours at Port Adelaide, Port Pirie, and at outports; construction of wharf, graving dock, &c.	695,000
Purchase and reconstruction of wharves	1,000,000
Water supply works in districts of Adelaide, Country, Beetaloo, Bundaleer, and Barossa	390,000
Drainage works—	
Drainage works in South-Eastern District	50,000
Adelaide sewers, including Port Adelaide and Semaphore District	200,000
Jetties and lighthouses	103,000
Buildings—Erection of schoolhouses	60,000
Miscellaneous works—	
Vermin-proof fencing	70,000
Irrigation and reclamation of swamp land	90,000
Land repurchase, &c.	780,000

The Imperial Trade Correspondent adds that most of the work will be carried out by South Australian firms, but large quantities of materials will have to be imported.

Openings for British Trade.

The item under Harbours for the purchase and reconstruction of wharves (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th November, p. 382) has been struck out by the Legislative Council. (131.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

Brushware.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply of brushware. Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for Brushware," will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, Railway Headquarters Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 14th February.

A copy of the specification and conditions may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. *See Note.*

Note.—In the event of shipment of the stores by steamer from any port of the United Kingdom, or from ports on the Continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be obliged to ship the goods by any line or lines of steamers with which the Administration may have made arrangements for the conveyance of its material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W. (674.)

Mechanical Tar-spraying Machines.

With reference to the notice on p. 606 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th December relative to a call by the Johannesburg Municipality for tenders for two mechanical tar-spraying machines, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has now forwarded a copy of the conditions and form of tender in this connection. Tenders will be received at the Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 3rd February.

The copy of the conditions and form of tender may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and the above intimation will therefore only be of use to those firms having agents in South Africa who can be instructed by cable. (1,301.)

EGYPT.

Bookbinding Machines.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply to the Prisons Department of machines for the bookbinding shop at the Reformatory for Boys at Bulac Dacrour. Sealed tenders, on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.), and marked "Tender for the supply of Machines for the Reformatory," will be received by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 6th February. *A deposit of 10 per cent. of the value of the offer will be required with each tender.*

Openings for British Trade.

It is to be noted that, in the case of contracts with the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, it is necessary to have a responsible agent in Egypt.

A copy of the conditions of tender and specification may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (1,086.)

RUSSIA.

Railway Construction.

The Russian "Official Messenger" of 29th December notifies that, at a meeting held by the Department of Railways on 27th December, a recommendation was made in favour of granting to Mr. P. N. Predonovi a concession for the construction of a line from Araks, on the Trans-Caucasian Railway, to the river Araks, with the object of connecting the Kulpinski salt fields with the Transcaucasian Railway. The cost of the undertaking must not exceed 300,000 roubles (about 32,000*l.*), and it is anticipated that the expense will be recovered from revenue in respect of the carriage of salt.

Wireless Telegraph Installations.

The "Official Messenger" of 4th January announces that, at a meeting held by the Department of Posts and Telegraphs on 2nd January, it was recommended that urgent steps be taken towards the establishment of a range of wireless telegraph stations in the Far East, on the Arctic coast, White Sea, Lake Ladoga, Baltic Sea, Sea of Azov, Black Sea, and Caspian Sea. Arrangements are to be made for the erection of the following five stations during 1911:—two in the Far East, and one each at Reval, Taganrog and Novorossisk.

NORWAY.

Cloth; Woollen Vests.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. F. E. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian Military Authorities for the supply of 20,000 metres of mountain-grey tunic cloth, 10,000 metres of mountain-grey light cloth, 1,500 metres of dark blue tunic cloth, and 3,000 light woollen vests. Tenders marked "Uld," should be addressed to "Generalintendanten, Akershus, Fæstning," Christiania, where they will be received up to 10 a.m. on 6th February.

H.M. Consul understands that the orders for grey cloth and woollen vests have hitherto been given to Norwegian manufacturers, but that the blue cloth has on some occasions been purchased from abroad.

A copy of the conditions of tender (in Norwegian), together with samples of the cloth required, may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (1,013.)

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (apart from Customs duties) is given to Norwegian manufacturers, and that it is obligatory that a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian firm) should act for tenderers not residing in Norway.

Openings for British Trade.

DENMARK.

Copper Caps, Cartridge Cases, Lead, Shot, Tobacco.

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. L. C. Liddell, M.V.O.) has forwarded copies of the conditions and specifications relating to a call for tenders by the Royal Greenland Trading Company for the supply of about 685,000 copper caps, 10,000 lbs. of lead, 10,000 lbs. of shot, 11,500 cartridge cases, (No. 16 bore), 4,300 lbs. of roll tobacco, 11,200 lbs. of fine cut smoking tobacco, and 10,000 lbs. of chewing tobacco. Sealed tenders (with samples) will be received at the "Kongelige Grönlandske Handels Kontor, Strandgade," Copenhagen, up to 31st January. The conditions and specifications (in Danish) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (1,174.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

Electric Cranes.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 14th January notifies, on the authority of the Belgian Consul at Batavia, that a committee has been formed for the purpose of investigating the question of the development of the coal industry of Ombilin. The Ombilin mines, which are owned and worked by the State, yielded over 400,000 tons of coal during 1909. The main object at present is to make up for the scarcity of labour by obtaining powerful electric cranes, capable of transporting rapidly large quantities of coal to the vessels which call at Padang. It appears that machines of German make have already been offered, but they did not suit the requirements of the authorities.

CONGO STATE.

Building and Furnishing Material.

The British Acting Consul at Boma (Mr. G. Campbell) reports that the construction of new hotels at Matadi, Thysville and Kinshasa is projected. The name and address of a firm to whom communications might be addressed in this connection may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (334.)

FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

Building and Furnishing Material; Road Making Plant and Material.

The French "Journal Officiel" of 10th January publishes a decree, issued by the Ministry of the Colonies, authorising the communal authorities at Dakar to contract a loan of 1,500,000 francs (60,000*l.*), of which 16,600*l.* will be used for building a covered market, 15,600*l.* for a town hall, and 27,800*l.* for road works.

Openings for British Trade.

TUNIS.

Railway Material.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 14th January notifies, on the authority of the Belgian Consul at Tunis, that the Government of the Protectorate proposes to contract a new loan for the purpose of completing various projected railways in Tunis. It is estimated that altogether 90,500,000 francs (3,620,000*l.*) will be required. About half of this amount will be provided for at the outset.

SPAIN.

Railway Construction.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 14th December contains a notice, issued by the Ministerio de Fomento, inviting tenders for the construction of a railway from Madrid to Utiel. Tenders, which will be opened on 16th March, should be addressed to the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid. A deposit of 522,523 pesetas (about 19,300*l.*) will be required to qualify tenders. *Local representation is necessary.*

The "Gaceta," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Bridge Construction.

The "Gaceta" of 9th January contains a notice inviting tenders for the construction of a bridge across the river Esla, in the province of León. Tenders, which will be opened on 1st April, should be addressed to the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid. A deposit of 5,000 pesetas (about 185*l.*) will be required to qualify tenders, which, together with plans, &c., must be made out in Spanish, and be approved by Spanish engineers. *Local representation is necessary.*

ITALY.

Railway Material.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 9th January contains two notices, issued by the Italian State Railways Department, Rome, inviting tenders, which will be opened on 18th February, for the construction of two portions of the Minturno—Naples section of the express line which is being laid between Rome and Naples. The total length of line under the contracts is about 9 miles, and the total upset price is 11,270,000 lire (450,800*l.*). Part of the line will run through the Massico tunnel.

Although the above contracts will in all probability be awarded to Italian firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some materials out of Italy.

Chemicals and Drugs and Accessories.

The "Gazzetta" of 13th January contains a notice, issued by the Central Military Pharmacy in Turin, inviting tenders for the supply of *chemicals and drugs, turpentine, bromide, iodine, pure metals, bichloride of mercury, fats, vaseline, cardboard boxes, filter paper, cotton and guttapercha.* The total upset price is put at 152,500 lire

Openings for British Trade.

(6,100*l.*), and 10 per cent. of the respective upset prices will be required to qualify tenders. Tenders, which will be opened on 31st January, should be addressed to the "Farmacia Centrale Militare, Corso Siccardi 11," Turin.

Only those firms whose names are on the Government lists are generally allowed to tender. Personal representation is practically necessary.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

Railway Construction.

The "Sole" of 4th January notifies that Giacomo Buonomo (an engineer) has drawn up plans for the construction of a railway from Mokdishu to Lugh. The three principal stations through which the line will pass have been named Cecchi, Crispi and Bottego. The length of line involved is 250 miles, and the cost is estimated at 20,000,000 lire (800,000*l.*).

ROUMANIA.

Hemp or Jute Bags; Jute Cloth.

The British Acting Consul at Bucharest reports that tenders are invited by the Directorate-General of the Roumanian State Monopolies for the supply of 34,000 bags of hemp or jute for wrapping packets of tobacco, 700,000 bags of jute cloth for wrapping salt, and 140,500 metres of jute cloth for bagging unmanufactured tobacco. Tender, marked "L'offre pour l'adjudication des sacs et de la toile, au 3/16 février, 1911," will be received up to 3rd/16th February at the "Direction-Générale des Monopoles de l'Etat Roumain, Calea Victoria 127," Bucharest. *A deposit of 3 per cent. of the value of the offer will be required with each tender, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 10 per cent. of the accepted contract price.*

A copy of the conditions of tender (in French) may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E C. (946.)

Paper and Cardboard.

The "Monitor Oficial" of 29th December contains a notice, issued by the Ministry of Finance, inviting tenders for the supply of cardboard and paper required for the Roumanian Régie during 1911. Tenders, which will be opened on 3rd February, should be addressed to the "Direction Générale de la Régie des Monopoles de l'Etat, Calea Victoria 127," Bucharest.

The "Monitor" containing further particulars may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

BULGARIA.

Cotton Waste; Metals; Boiler Plates; Iron Plates.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 14th January notifies that tenders will be opened, on the dates indicated, by the "Administration des Finances du District," Sofia, for the following articles:—8th February, *white and coloured cotton waste*, upset price 151,000 francs (6,040*l.*); 9th February, *copper sheets*, upset

Openings for British Trade.

price 18,400 francs (736*l.*); 10th February, *coppers bars and wire*, upset price 24,600 francs (984*l.*); 11th February, *boiler plates*, upset price 6,185 francs (248*l.*); 13th February, *tin in ingots and bars*, upset price 51,700 francs (2,068*l.*); 14th February, *lead in sheets and ingots*, upset price 7,342 francs (294*l.*); 16th February, *iron plates for locksmiths*, upset price 23,029 francs (921*l.*); 17th February, *antimony in ingots*, upset price 3,450 francs (138*l.*). *A deposit of 5 per cent. is required in each case.*

SERVIA.

Glassware, Iron Pipes, Paints, Office Supplies, Ironwork, Tools.

The "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 12th January announces that the Servian State Railway authorities will open tenders on 25th, 28th, and 31st January for the supply of the following articles:—Glassware, iron pipes, paints, office requisites, ironwork and tools. Tenders should be addressed to the "Direktion der Serbischen Staatsbahnen," Belgrade.

MEXICO.

Railway Material.

The "Diario Oficial" contains a notice granting to the Mexican Tramways Company, Limited, a concession for the construction of a railway from Colonia Roma, in the municipal district of Mexico, to Mixcoac, passing by way of Tacubaya. Three years are allowed for the completion of the line

CUBA.

Electric Power and Lighting Plant.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of 21st December publishes a decree granting to Señor Pedro A. Benet powers to erect in Cienfuegos an electric generating station for the purpose of supplying electric light and power for public and private needs.

Telephone Material.

The "Gaceta" of 27th December contains a decree granting to the municipal authorities of Ranchuelo a concession for the establishment of a telephone line between "Santa Rosa" and "Ramas," "Soler," "Santa Elena," "Torres" and "Guije."

BRAZIL.

Cold Storage and Slaughterhouse Construction and Plant; Cold Storage Railway Wagons.

With reference to the notice on p. 581 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd June last relative to a call for tenders for the construction of model slaughterhouses and cold storage warehouses at various places in Brazil, the British Acting Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) has forwarded the names of the successful tenderers in respect of the installation of slaughterhouses in the central

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

zone, and of the installation of cold-storage warehouses and transport in all three zones, and of model slaughterhouses in the north and south zones. The names may be obtained by British manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (28,096.)

Harbour Works.

The "Diario Official" of 16th December publishes decree No. 8,417 earmarking a credit of 25,000 milreis (about 1,700*l.*) for the purpose of drawing up plans with a view to the improvement of Aracajú harbour.

Railway Material.

The same issue of the "Diario" contains decree No. 8,433 earmarking, in favour of the "Ministerio da Viaçao e Obras Publicas," a credit of 1,100,000 milreis (about 74,000*l.*) for the construction of a section of the Central Railway of Brazil, from Sabará to Ferros.

Railway Material.

The "Diario" of 24th December publishes decree No. 8,450, granting a credit of 1,200,000 milreis (about 81,000*l.*) in favour of the Ministerio da Viação e Obras Publicas, to defray expenses for the construction of the Itacurussá branch of the Central Railway of Brazil.

Telephone Material.

The "Diario" of 26th December contains a notice inviting tenders for the establishment of a telephone system between the towns of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo and other points at present without a telephone service. A deposit of 5,000 milreis (about 340*l.*) will be required to qualify tenders. Tenders, which will be opened on 23rd February, should be addressed to the "Directoria Geral do Expediente, Ministerio da Viação e Obras Publicas," Rio de Janeiro.

Cotton Textile Machinery.

See notice on p. 151.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Railway Material.

The "Boletin Oficial" of 12th December publishes a decree approving the plans submitted by the Central Argentine Railway for the construction of 31 miles of the section between Cruz and Cordoba; also a further decree approving the plans and estimate of 63,000 pesos gold (about 12,600*l.*) submitted by the Central Northern Railway for the construction of a section, nearly 5 miles long, of the Naré—San Javier railway.

Building Material.

The "Boletin" of 13th December contains a decree approving the plans, submitted by Messrs. Ochoa and Medhurst Thomas, for the erection of a building intended for a Customs-house at Rosario. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at 1,551,000 pesos (about 136,000*l.*), but the commencement of operations will have to be deferred until Congress has sanctioned the necessary credit.

Openings for British Trade.

CHINA.

Fancy Textiles; Lamps; Glassware; Leather Goods; Cutlery; Gramophones; Drugs, &c.

The Acting Commissioner of Customs at Tengyueh states in his trade report for 1909, recently published, that the fact that the port was opened with a view to the encouragement of trade between Burma and Yunnan (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th June last, p. 492) is persistently ignored. This is the more to be regretted as the Chinese at Tengyueh are beginning to manifest a liking for all kinds of foreign wares, such as *fancy cotton and woollen goods, lamps, glass and glassware, leather goods, pony saddles and bridles, gramophones (with Chinese tunes), cutlery, watches and clocks,* and *cheap wines and liqueurs.* Many of these articles are at present obtained from Tonkin through Yünnanfu, whereas they could be landed at Tengyueh from Rangoon at less cost. The Chinese, too, have a great fondness for *drugs,* and it is strange that no serious attempt to exploit this wide field has yet been made. The Chinese pharmacopœia does not possess anything so simple and effective in their way as *sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salts)* and *boracic eye lotion;* the former should be put up in, say, 1 oz. packets, and the latter in common 8 oz. bottles, wrapped in a little lint, and both should be accompanied by directions in Chinese. A pleasing *substitute for the tiny embroidered shoes* now being generally discarded by Chinese ladies would also find a good opening.

Harbour Works.

According to the "Nachrichten für Handel und Industrie" (Berlin) of 28th December, the Chinese Government have decided to throw open the harbour of Hulutan to international trade, but the necessary regulations will not be drawn up until the requisite improvements have been carried out. Work will be begun without delay. It appears that the adjacent land is owned by the Government.

Machinery. See notice on p. 132.

JAPAN.

The British Acting Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. R. Boulter) has furnished particulars of the Japanese Budget for 1911–12, from which the following items are extracted:—

Railway Material; Telephone Material; Building Material; Iron and Steel Works Plant; Harbour and River Improvement Works; Material for Warships Construction; Naval Plant and Supplies.

Railway Special Account:—Extension works, 23,400,000 yen; improvement works, 28,400,000 yen.

Department of Communications:—Extension of telephone system, 2,000,000 yen.

Department of Agriculture and Commerce:—Extension of Wakamatsu iron and steel works (see p. 151), 1,800,000 yen.

Department of Finance:—Construction of new parliamentary buildings, 400,000 yen; construction of customs piers at Kobe, 200,000 yen; warship and torpedo-boat construction, 1,310,000 yen.

War Department:—Reconstruction of military schools and other institutions, 520,000 yen.

Openings for British Trade.

JAPAN—*continued.*

Naval Department:—Warship construction, 2,850,000 yen; naval implement, 14,869,723 yen.

Home Office:—Improvement of Shimonoseki Straits, 500,000 yen; construction of explosives warehouse, 250,000 yen; river improvement, 750,000 yen (an additional expenditure of 5,000,000 yen on this work is stated to be probable, to be defrayed out of existing funds).

Department of Justice:—Construction of four new law courts, about 500,000 yen. (30,089; 634.)

Yen = 2*s.* 0½*d.*

Plant and Material for Electric Railway Construction.

The Acting Commercial Attaché also reports that a charter has been obtained by a company which proposes to construct an electric railway, 28 miles long, from Hiki to Sujiwara, in Kiushiu. The cost of construction is estimated at 1,500,000 yen (about 153,000*l.*). The track is to be a single one, of 4 ft. 5½ in. gauge, and laid with 60 lb. steel rails. The cars are to be provided with two electric motors of 25 h.p. each, and the current is to be conveyed by means of a single overhead wire. Two generating stations are to be built.

The name and address of the company in question, together with further details as to the construction of the line, may be obtained by British contractors on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (20.)

EXHIBITIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition.

With reference to the notice on p. 287 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th February, 1910, relative to the International Rubber and Allied Trades Exhibition to be held in London in 1911, it is to be noted that the exhibition will take place in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, N., from 24th June to 11th July next. For particulars of the exhibition application should be made to Mr. A. Staines Manders, Manager, at 75, Chancery Lane, W.C. A copy of the exhibition regulations, together with a copy of the conditions of the competitions to be held, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CANADA.

Motor Car Exhibition at Winnipeg.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Winnipeg (Mr. J. Appleton) reports that a motor car exhibition is to be held at that place from 13th to 18th February next. It appears that a large demand for motor cars is expected in the 1911 season. For particulars of the exhibition, application should be made to Mr. A. C. Emmett

Exhibitions.

Secretary of the Motor Association of Winnipeg, Free Press Building, Winnipeg.

The Trade Correspondent adds that this exhibition is the first one of its kind to be held at Winnipeg, and that if it prove successful it will no doubt be repeated on a larger scale next year.

A list of motor car dealers at Winnipeg, furnished by Mr. Appleton, may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(888.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

Forthcoming Agricultural Shows.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has furnished the following list of agricultural shows to be held at certain South African towns in February and March next:—

Place.	Date.	Place.	Date.
Wepner	8th/9th Feb.	Jagersfontein & Faure-smith	7th/8th March
Smithfield	15th/16th "	Thaba 'Nchu	8th/9th "
Lindley	21st/22nd "	Harrismith	" "
Rouxville	22nd/23rd "	Edenburg	15th/16th "
Vrede	1st/2nd March	Bethlehem	" "
Kroonstad	" "	Boshof	" "
Ladybrand	" "	Winburg	21st/22nd "
Bethulie and Philipolis..	2nd "	Port Elizabeth... ...	21st/24th "
Frankfort	7th/8th "	Ficksburg	22nd "
Senekal	" "	Heilbron	22nd/23rd "

In most shows of this class facilities are offered to manufacturers or agents to exhibit and demonstrate the working of machinery, &c., and H.M. Trade Commissioner is of opinion that full advantage should be taken by British firms of such opportunities. Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Agricultural Society Show, ————.

(672.)

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

International Exhibition at Omsk.

With reference to the notice on p. 17 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th January and to previous notices relative to the international exhibition to be held at Omsk from 15th/28th June to 1st/14th August next, the British Acting Vice-Consul at that place now reports that there is no fixed date beyond which applications for space will not be entertained, but that it would be advisable to apply as soon as possible.

(1,117.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH AUSTRALASIA:

Visit to the United Kingdom of H.M. Trade Commissioners.

Arrangements have been made by the Board of Trade for the temporary return to this country, early this year, of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in Australia (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) and New Zealand (Mr. G. H. F. Rolleston) with a view to visiting the principal industrial centres of the United Kingdom, and giving British manufacturers and merchants an opportunity of consulting them with regard to trade conditions and openings in the Dominions referred to. Chambers of Commerce and other representative commercial associations desirous of arranging for such visits should place themselves in communication with the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., before the end of January if possible. Arrangements have been made for the carrying on of the work of the Trade Commissioners' offices at Melbourne and at Wellington as usual during the absence of the Commissioners in this country.

One of the principal duties of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically lists of probable buyers of European goods in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Board's Intelligence Branch in the weekly "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those British firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Intelligence Branch, and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information of limited interest—is filed at the Intelligence Branch for the information of persons interested who apply, either personally or by letter.

The Trade Commissioners also reply directly to all enquiries which may be addressed to them directly by British merchants and manufacturers. The number of these direct enquiries is increasing rapidly, but it is generally desirable that enquiries should be made through the Commercial Intelligence Branch (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.), which is often in possession of the information sought and is thus in a position to save the enquirer much delay.

HANDBOOK OF THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade have issued a new edition of the Handbook to their Commercial Intelligence Branch, the first edition of which was published in December, 1906.

The Handbook explains the object for which the Commercial Intelligence Branch was originally formed, and enumerates, under general headings, the subjects on which the Branch is prepared to supply information to British manufacturers and traders, on enquiry, either personally or by letter. Particulars will be found in it of the sundry samples on view at the Branch, of manufactured articles and raw products likely to be of interest to British manufacturers. It also contains lists of the principal official returns, trade directories, &c. which may be consulted at the Branch; and lists of the British Chambers of Commerce established in foreign countries, and of the Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices in the United Kingdom.

The Handbook further contains a statement as to the duties of the Trade Commissioners who have been appointed by the Board of Trade in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and a list of the local Trade Correspondents in British Colonies, together with information as to the work of His Majesty's Commercial Attachés and Consular Officers and their relation to the Branch.

Attention is particularly directed to the system which has been adopted for supplying confidential information* (chiefly as to openings abroad for British trade) to firms whose names are inscribed in a "Special Register" kept in the Commercial Intelligence Branch. Information of the nature referred to is circulated to firms on the Register as received, but the Branch is always prepared to deal with applications from firms for specific information in the interests of British trade, whether the applicants' names are enrolled on the Register referred to or not.

Copies of the Handbook may be purchased, price 2*d.*, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Correspondent at Perth, Western Australia.

The Board of Trade desire to notify that Mr. C. R. Penny, Howard Chambers, 19, Howard Street, Perth, has been appointed Trade Correspondent for Western Australia, in place of Mr. J. F. Conigrave.

(C. 10,092.)

* See p. 167.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

China.—H.M. Consul at Nanking (Mr. H. Goffe), remarking on the insignificant display of native (Chinese) machine-made goods at the Nanking exhibition (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th November last, p. 363), states that there is nevertheless undoubtedly a large market in China for machinery of all kinds. It is essential, however, that the machinery shall be as cheap as possible, owing to the high rate of interest that has to be paid on borrowed money, and also to the fact that the Chinese have in many cases not yet learnt how to handle and take care of costly and delicate machines. (30,087.)

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to October, 1910, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, viz., the ten months ended October. The corresponding figures for 1909 and 1908 are added for comparison:—

—	Imports (*see* Note). Ten Months (January-October).			Exports (Domestic) (*see* Note). Ten Months (January-October).		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	Not stated.	343,015,000	*346,428,000*	Not stated.	260,652,000	299,657,000
Belgium*	105,696,000	114,082,000	*123,094,000*	79,332,000	85,206,000	*91,627,000*
France	183,152,000	202,423,000	*213,300,000*	164,648,000	184,930,000	*195,916,000*
Spain	30,956,000	30,907,000	*32,131,000*	29,010,000	29,264,000	*30,973,000*
Italy	94,282,000	100,576,000	*102,634,000*	57,227,000	60,780,000	*65,205,000*
Austria-Hungary... ...	81,732,000	91,549,000	*93,529,000*	77,806,000	79,132,000	*82,066,000*
Egypt	20,922,000	18,466,000	19,218,000	14,854,000	17,676,000	18,474,000
United States	187,612,000	249,223,000	270,085,000	287,997,000	279,026,000	291,307,000
Japan§	38,543,000	34,018,000	38,776,000	31,289,000	33,385,000	37,817,000
British India	77,012,000	66,061,000	70,340,000	81,259,000	93,265,000	116,286,000
Canada	48,627,000	58,021,000	73,778,000	38,944,000	40,239,000	44,444,000
British S. Africa† ...	20,975,000	22,697,000	30,955,000	36,839,000	40,680,000	44,821,000
United Kingdom	421,713,000	427,426,000	458,895,000	318,671,000	311,258,000	356,268,000

* Value of *principal* articles only. † Including bullion. § Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa), and, since September, 1910, of trade with Chosen (Korea).

A comparison of the total figures for the eleven months ended 30th November is possible for five countries, as follows, viz.:—

—	Imports (*see* Note). Eleven Months (January-November).			Exports (Domestic) (*see* Note). Eleven Months (January-November).		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	Not stated.	380,066,000	*382,565,000*	Not stated.	291,136,000	331,580,000
Belgium*	115,973,000	126,022,000	*134,956,000*	87,477,000	94,115,000	*101,473,000*
France	201,681,000	224,806,000	*238,331,000*	182,974,000	204,908,000	*216,850,000*
United States	209,261,000	278,495,000	297,035,000	321,221,000	318,964,000	333,782,000
United Kingdom	464,886,000	482,260,000	515,460,000	347,818,000	344,590,000	393,166,000

* Value of *principal* articles only.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow:—

—	Imports (*see* NOTE). Nine Months (January-September).			Exports (Domestic) (*see* NOTE). Nine Months (January-September).		
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia*	56,280,000	61,261,000	75,235,000	71,075,000	99,601,000	104,004,000
Switzerland†	43,481,000	46,205,000	*50,133,000*	30,227,000	31,763,000	34,712,000
Mexico‡	13,655,000	12,626,000	16,465,000	16,940,000	18,680,000	21,274,000
Australia‡	37,231,000	36,755,000	43,480,000	39,655,000	39,150,000	45,121,000

* European, Russo-Finnish and Black Sea Frontiers. † Including bullion.
‡ Including bullion and specie.

NOTE.—The values stated for the *latest* year shown in the foregoing statements are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those declared by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland are returned at "declared" values; and, since April, 1909, only about one-third of the exports from Germany have been returned at official values, the values of the remainder being "declared." *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.* The values of the exports from Germany for the ten months ended October, 1910, and for the eleven months ended November, 1910, are based, in each case, partly on declared values and partly on the prices of the year 1909.

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Japan, Canada, *and the United Kingdom*, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of "nationalised" goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 31st December," to be obtained (price 4½*d.*) from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

CYPRUS.

Proposed Prohibition of Importation, &c. of certain Knives.

A supplement to the "Cyprus Gazette" of 23rd December last contains the text of a Bill which proposes to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, and carrying of certain knives in Cyprus.

It is provided in the Bill, which it is proposed shall come into operation on 1st June, 1911, as the Knives Law 1911, that any person who shall import, manufacture, construct, sell, or offer for sale any dagger-knife shall be liable upon conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding a year, and such dagger-knife shall be confiscated and destroyed, or otherwise dealt with as directed.

The Bill defines a "dagger-knife" to mean any sword, dagger, or instrument with which a stabbing wound can be inflicted, and the point of which is less than ½ in. in width, but shall not include any clasp-knife, save such so constructed as to be convertible by means of a spring, catch, lashing, or otherwise into an instrument with which a stabbing wound can be inflicted.

The Bill proposes to repeal the Knives law 1888.

RUSSIA.

Proposed Reduction of Import Duty on Raw Cocoa.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Tariff Revision Commission have decided to recommend to the Ministry of Commerce a reduction of the import duty on "cocoa in the bean and cocoa husks, raw," from 6·75 roubles to 4·50 roubles per poud (from 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* to 1*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per cwt.), with a possible further reduction in the future.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA.

Revised Classification for Duty of Cotton Piece-Goods.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 119 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th January, 1908, relative to the classification for duty of cotton piece-goods imported into British India, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Resolution, dated 22nd December, 1910, cancelling the resolution of 19th December, 1907, and at the same time prescribing a *revised* list of cotton piece-goods which will be assessed to duty as "piece-goods" (viz., at 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*) and not as "apparel" (at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*) on importation into British India.

The list of cotton piece-goods, which is much extended, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Revised Tariff Valuations for 1911.

With reference to the Notices which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th, 20th and 27th January, 1910, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a Customs Notification revising, with effect from 1st January, 1911, the "Tariff Valuations" fixed for various classes of goods imported into British India.

The Tariff valuations having been modified in many instances, the full text of the Notification is given for the purposes of reference as follows:—

"In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 22 and 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII. of 1878), in modification of the Tariff Values fixed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII. of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act (1894) Amendment Act, 1896 (III. of 1896), and as further altered from time to time by Notifications of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix, with effect from the 1st January, 1911, for the articles specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed, the Tariff values stated in column 4 of the said schedule.

"Provided that nothing in this Notification shall affect any additional duty imposed under the powers conferred by Sections 8 A and 8 B of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII. of 1894), as amended by the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, 1899 (XIV. of 1899), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1902 (VIII. of 1902), the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1903 (XII. of 1903), and the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1904 (XI. of 1904)*."

Schedule IV.—Import Tariff.

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.		Duty.
	ANIMALS, LIVING.		R.	a.	
1	Horses, cattle, sheep, and all other living animals of all kinds.	...	...		Free.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK.				
2	Coffee	cwt.	35	0	5 %
3	Fruits and vegetables (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—				
	Almonds without shell	"	65	0	"
	" in the shell	"	16	0	"
	" (kágazi)	"	35	0	"
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	"	19	0	"
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand	65	0	"
	" other	"	40	0	"
	" kernel (khopra)	cwt.	18	0	"
	Currants	"	20	0	"
	Dates, dry, in bags	"	9	0	"
	" wet " baskets and bundles...	"	5	8	"
	" " in pots, boxes, tins, and crates	"	8	0	"

* The Acts Nos. xiv. of 1899, viii. of 1902, xii. of 1903, and xi. of 1904, relate to the imposition of *additional* and *special* duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into British India.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
	ARTICLES OF FOOD AND DRINK—*contd.*			
	Fruits and vegetables—*cont'd.*		R. a.	
	Figs, Persian, dried	cwt.	11 0	5 %
	Garlic	"	6 0	"
	Hops	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	40 0	5 %
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	...	*ad val.*	"
	Raisins, black	...	"	"
	" kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	"	"
	" Munakka " "	cwt.	12 8	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad val.*	"
	Walnuts, all descriptions	...	"	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables ...	...	"	"
4	Grain and pulse, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour.	...	...	Free.
5	Mineral and aërated waters, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages.	...	*ad val.*	5 %
6	Provisions, oilmen's stores and groceries—			
	Bacon	...	"	"
	Beef and pork	...	"	"
	Beche de mer...	...	"	"
	Butter...	lb.	1 2	"
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	11 0	"
	Cheese	...	*ad val.*	"
	China preserves in syrup	cwt. (nett)	25 0	"
	" " dry, candied	lb.	0 5	"
	Cocum	cwt.	4 8	"
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad val.*	5 %
	Ghi	cwt.	65 0	"
	Margarine	...	*ad val.*	"
	Pork hams	...	"	"
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	"
	Vinegar, in casks	...	*ad val.*	2½ %
	" not in casks—			
	Persian	...	"	5 %
	Indian	...	"	"
	All other sorts of provisions, oilmen's stores and groceries.	...	"	"
7	Spices—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced: from Goa	cwt.	13 8	"
	" Straits and Dutch East Indies...	"	8 0	"
	Betelnuts, whole, from Ceylon	"	10 0	"
	" raw, split (sun-dried) from Ceylon	"	18 0	"
	" all other sorts	...	*ad val.*	"
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	15 0	"
	Cloves...	"	38 0	"
	" stems and heads	"	7 0	"
	" in seeds, narlavang	"	10 0	"
	Ginger, dry	"	30 0	"
	Mace	lb.	1 6	"
	Nutmegs	"	0 5½	"
	" in shell	"	0 4	"
	Pepper, black	cwt.	25 0	"
	" white	"	45 0	"
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad val.*	"

(*To be continued.*)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Customs Decisions.

The following further decisions given in a Supplement to the Customs Tariff Guide (No. 19), dated 4th November, 1910, relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles imported into the Commonwealth of Australia, are in continuation of those published on pp. 84-5 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Gas—			
*Governors for retort houses, being identical with district governors ...	178 D	17½ % *ad val.*	**10 % ad val.**
Gloves, asbestos, with long asbestos sleeves. The glove portion is knitted asbestos cord, and the sleeve, from wrist, is asbestos cloth. (Used to protect the hands and arms in connection with work at furnaces, &c.)	120 B	15 % "	**10 %** "
Harps, gas (*e.g.*, for hall lights)	178 A	20 % "	20 % "
*Knives, oyster	153	15 % "	**10 %** "
Lamps and lampware—			
Spirit lamp, stand and pot, aluminium, for travellers. (The lamp and stand fit into the pot)...	141 C	20 % "	20 % "
Machinery, machines, &c. (including agricultural implements and machine tools)—			
Bits, mortice machines. (Auger and chisel combination)	162 C	25 % "	**20 %** "
Cash systems pneumatic—			
*Cash systems for shops, when pneumatic elevators or conveyors ...	162 A	5 % "	**Free**
Parts imported separately or in substantially incomplete sets, viz —			
Motor up to capacity of 200 h.p.	177 A	20 % "	20 % *ad val.*
Blower—			
If identical with rotary blowers for smelting ...	162 A	5 % "	**Free**
Otherwise	162 C	25 % "	**20 % ad val.**
Engine	160 C	20 % "	20 % "
Air compressors	162 C	25 % "	**20 %** "
Leclanche cells...	178 D	17½ % "	**10 %** "
Tubing—			
Brass, plain and straight ...	195	Free	Free
" polished, in straight lengths	189	15 % *ad val.*	15 % *ad val.*
Brass, bent into curves, &c....	170 A	30 % "	**25 %** "
Hose, suction	349	25 % "	**20 %** "
Bolts and nuts	184	25 % "	**20 %** "
Any integral parts not commercially usable for other purposes, and not specifically mentioned in the Tariff ...	162 A	5 % "	**Free**

*Revised decision.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Import Duty. General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Machinery, machines, &c.—*continued.*			
Drivers, pile, steam	162 C	25 % *ad val.*	**20 % ad val.**
Mechanism and apparatus imported therewith—			
Winch	162 C	25 % "	20 % "
Boiler	160 C	20 % "	20 % "
Frame work. According to material	306 A or 170 A	35 % *ad val.* 30 % "	30 % " 25 % "
Wheels at top	170 A	30 % "	25 % "
Steam appliances operating the monkey	162 C	25 % "	20 % "
Grinding, buffing and polishing machine (combination) a jewellers' polishing lathe with provision for attaching grinding stone	164	Free	Free
Counter-shaft for above	162 C	25 % *ad val.*	**20 % ad val.**
Paging machine, bookbinders' with two sets of numbering wheels being of different sizes. *On the whole* ...	166	Free	Free
Telphers, electric, and material therefor, *i.e.*—			
Rails	180	15 % *ad val.*	**10 % ad val.**
Girders, not drilled or further manufactured	183	17½ % "	12½ % "
Girders, if drilled or further manufactured	170 A	30 % "	25 % "
Brackets or arms, or shoes for attaching rails or girders to standards...	170 A	30 % "	25 % "
Bolts and nuts, separately packed...	184	25 % "	20 % "
Wire, copper, in ordinary commercial coils for the electrical connections	198	Free	Free
Regulating, starting, and controlling apparatus (electrical)	177 C	20 % "	20 % *ad val.*
Switches, imported in separate shipment	177 D	Free	Free
Telphers, complete with buckets ...	162 A	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**
" " " electrical hoist and buckets	162 A	5 % "	**Free**
Buckets, extra, without wheels ...	170 A	30 % "	25 % **ad val.**
" " fitted with wheels	380 G	35 % "	30 % "
Measures, tape, small, or spring rollers in celluloid cases	168	Free	Free
If bearing advertisements	389	25 % *ad val.*	25 % *ad val.*
Mirrors, shaving, mounted in wood... ...	299 A	35 % "	30 % "
Mohair (curly) imported in ½-lb. hanks (length of hank about 27 feet)	—	Free	Free
Oils—			
Carbolic oil, irrespective of size of container	292 A	15 % *ad val.*	15 % *ad val.*
Piece goods—			
Tweeds, cotton, containing artificial silk	123 C	15 % "	10 % "
Pinions, steel main driving, for traction engines, imported separately	161	25 % "	20 % "
*Plugs, sparking	160 C	20 % "	20 % "
*Polish, grate, "Zebra," in packets for household use	88 A	20 % "	15 % "

* Revised decision.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Saw blades for hack saw machines (metal working). This will apply to blades of all sizes	168	Free	Free
Speedometers, attached to motor cycles. (Not considered a part, but an accessory.)	379	5 % *ad val.*	**Free**
Tyres, wire netting. A pair of pliers with small reel attachment to carry wire. For tying wire netting	168	Free	Free
Vehicles and parts thereof—			
Motor car chassis parts, imported separately, viz.:—			
Hubs, dummy, for carrying spare wheels	380 G	35 % *ad val.*	**30 % ad val.**
Weighing appliances—			
Balance, letter, and inkstand combined	158	20 % „	20 % „

Customs Decision Respecting Cocaline.

A Customs notice (No. 77) dated 21st November, 1910, has been received notifying that, whereas Cocaline No. 1 is considered to be capable of use as a substitute for cocoa butter, the Minister of Trade and Customs has directed that, under sec. 139 of the Customs Act of 1901, such cocaline shall be subject to duty as cocoa butter on importation into the Commonwealth, as follows:—

Under the General Tariff ... ... $1\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb.
„ „ United Kingdom Tariff ... $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ „ „

Importation of Skins.

A Notice has been received from the High Commissioner for Australia in London, pointing out that, with the object of preventing the introduction of animal diseases into the Commonwealth, it will in future be necessary for any firm desiring to ship foreign skins from this country to Australia to obtain with such skins, from the country of origin, the declaration prescribed by the Quarantine Regulations, stating that the skins have not been derived from any animals which have suffered from or died from anthrax or similar disease, and that the skins have been effectively dry-salted, wet-salted, or arsenically dressed.

This declaration must be certified to by a Government Officer (such as a Government Veterinary Officer) of the country of origin, to the effect that to the best of his knowledge the declaration is true and correct.

Commerce Act. Amended Import Regulations.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of Statutory Rules (No. 120 of 1910), dated 29th November, 1910, which have been laid down by the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia under the "Commerce (Trade Descrip-

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

tions) Act, 1905," relating to the trade descriptions of imports and exports, the inspection and classification of exports, and other miscellaneous matters. The new Rules embody, with a few alterations, the Rules previously in force under Statutory Rules Nos. 84 of 1906, 17 of 1908, and 17 of 1910, which are hereby repealed. Full particulars of these Rules have appeared in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th November, 1906, 16th April, 1908, and 14th April, 1910, respectively.

The principal alteration in the present Import regulations deals with the importation into the Commonwealth of medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use. In addition to the special 'trade descriptions' already required in the case of certain medicines, &c. before importation into the Commonwealth is allowed (*see* "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th April, 1910), the following new Rule has been laid down, which is to come into operation on 1st April, 1911.

"In the case of cultures and preparations of bacteria, yeasts, and similar micro-organisms intended for medicinal purposes or for use as, or in the preparation of articles of food or drink for man, the trade description shall include a statement as to the activity of the micro-organisms present, and as to freedom of the culture or preparation from disease-producing micro-organisms, and shall include a statement as to the date up to which the culture or preparation will remain active."

Certain amended Rules are to be observed in the case of articles intended for export from the Commonwealth.

The following is a complete list of articles which must have the prescribed "trade description" applied to them before exportation from the Commonwealth is permitted:—

Butter.
Cheese.
Fruit.
Fruit preserved (including dried).
Honey.
Jam.
Leather.
Maize.
Margarine.
Meat—
- Canned.
- Extract or essence.

Meat—*continued.*
- Other (except rabbits and hares).

Milk—
- Concentrated.
- Condensed.
- Condensed skimmed.
- Dried.

Plants.
Potatoes.
Rabbits and hares.
Seeds.

Provision is made for the inspection of such goods, and for their proper classification according to certain specified standards.

The regulations may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Prepayment of Duty on Catalogues sent by Post.

The Board of Trade have received, from the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, a notification to the effect that, after the 1st March, 1911, no remittances for the payment of duty on catalogues imported into the Union of South Africa will be accepted by the Union Postmaster-General, and that after that date Customs duty stamps must be used for the prepayment of duty on catalogues sent by post from the United Kingdom to the Union of South Africa.

The Customs duty stamps may be obtained at the Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Importation and Sale of Deleterious Drugs.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 220 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd November last relative to the proposed Bill to amend the law regarding the importation and sale of deleterious drugs in the Straits Settlements, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance, 1910 (No. 27 of 1910), which was passed by the Governor-in-Council on 12th October last.

The Ordinance which repeals the Deleterious Drugs Ordinance of 1907, enacts provisions similar to those referred to in the abovementioned notice of the "Board of Trade Journal."

GRENADA.

Continuation of imposition of Additional Duty during 1911.

The Board of Trade have received, from the Colonial Secretary, Grenada, copy of an Ordinance (No. 9 of 1910) which provides for the continuation, during the year 1911, of the imposition of an additional duty of 10 per cent. of the amount of duty leviable on various articles imported into Grenada.

EGYPT.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Coal.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 31st December contains the following revised Tariff for the purpose of assessing import duties on coal and coke—to come into operation on the 1st January, and to remain in force until the 31st December, 1911, or until denunciation:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Category.	Valuation per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes (2,204 lbs.).*	
	Former.	Revised.
	£E.†	£E.†
South Wales coal—Cardiff, Swansea, Newport, &c. ...	1·020	1·010
Newcastle, Sunderland, and other North Country coal	0·770	0·720
Lancashire, Yorkshire, North Wales and Scotch coal.	0 750	0·720
Gas coal (Newcastle) for use in gas factories	0·660	0·635
Briquettes (patent fuel) of any origin	0·940	0·950
Dust, slack coal, and small coal of any origin (excluding nuts)	0·550	0·550
Foundry coke and Cannel coal	1·400	1·300
Gas coke of any origin	1·100	1·050
American coal	1·020	1·010
French, Belgian, and German coal	1·020	1·010
Anthracite coal of any origin	1·500	1·450

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 4 per cent.
† £ E 1 (1,000 *milliémes*) = 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

A reduction of 45 *milliémes* per ton on the above valuations is accorded to coal imported by way of, or in transit for, Port Said, this reduction representing the difference of freight.

Valuation Tariff for Cattle, &c.

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" contains a Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on cattle (*i.e*, oxen, buffalo, sheep, lambs, goats, pigs), on importation into Egypt from Malta, Cyprus, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, Greece, Turkey, North African States, Syria and Persia. This Tariff, which was to come into operation on the 1st January and is to remain in force for one year, or until denunciation, may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

FRANCE.

"Temporary Admission" of Almonds for the Extraction of Oil.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Presidential Decree, dated the 20th December, 1910, laying down regulations for "temporary admission" under the Law of the 29th March, 1910, in respect of damaged sweet almonds, and bitter almonds, imported in order that the oil may be extracted for exportation.

The Decree provides that the almonds must be imported without the shell. "Damaged" sweet almonds are those unsuitable for alimentary purposes, such as musty, worm-eaten or rancid almonds, or those of which the flavour has been impaired by contact with goods of strong odour.

Fifty-five kilogrammes of oil must be exported or warehoused, within

FRANCE—*continued.*

six months after importation, for each hundred kilogrammes of almonds imported. At present, importation and exportation must be effected through the Customs house of Marseilles, but the Minister of Finance is authorised to open other Customs houses for the purpose, if necessary.

SWITZERLAND.

Customs Decisions.

The following Decisions affecting the application of the Customs Tariff of Switzerland have recently been issued:—

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		Frs. cts.
Lithographic stones, not mounted, without drawings or writing	605	Free.
Such stones, mounted	890	100 kilogs. 2 00
Lithographic stones with drawings or writing, mounted or not	606	" 10 00
Sheet iron, polished, 3 mm. or more thick	727	" 2 50
Iron knives for opening boxes of preserves	757/760	Various rates, according to weight of each knife.
Iron wire keys for opening boxes of preserves ...	787/790	Various rates, according to degree of manufacture.
Tungsten ore (wolfram), raw	875	Free.
Tungsten ore (wolfram), ground	1,021	100 kilogs. 0 30
Artificial emulsions of oils, without the addition of colours, mixed with fluid linseed or poppy seed oil freed from grease (*dégraissé*)	1,114	" 10 00

BELGIUM.

Customs Treatment of Extract of Malt and Rims of Watch Cases.

Article 2 of the Belgian Budget Law for 1911, published in the "Moniteur Belge" for the 31st December, exempts from import duty extract of malt destined for industrial purposes and previously denatured.

Article 3 of the same Law provides that rims (*carrures*) of watch cases shall be dutiable on importation at the same rates as complete watch cases.

Transit of Gunpowder.

The same issue of the "Moniteur" contains a Decree regulating the transit through Belgium of gunpowder and similar explosives. This Decree may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY.

Tariff Classification of Graphite Brushes for Dynamo-Electric Machines.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 31st December contains a Decree of the Minister of Finance assimilating for Tariff purposes graphite brushes (*spazzole di grafite*) for dynamo-electric machines to carbon brushes for such machines.

[*Note.*—Carbon brushes are classified as follows, in virtue of a Royal Decree of the 30th October, 1904 :—

Furnished with metal accessories: dutiable as detached parts of dynamo-electric machines (25 lire per 100 kilogs.).

Without metal accessories, even if with metallic covering (*patina metallica*): dutiable at the rate of 10 lire per 100 kilogs. under the head of "majolica and manufactures of coloured paste &c., white or of a uniform colour."]

PORTUGAL.

Exemption of Frozen Meat from Customs Duty.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 5th January contains a Decree of the Portuguese Government providing that frozen meat shall be exempt from Customs duty on importation, and that the consumption duty (which is levied at Lisbon) on such meat shall be reduced to 30 reis per kilogramme.

Cattle and frozen meat from the Portuguese Colonies, destined for consumption in Portugal, are to be exempt from export and import duties.

BULGARIA.

"Conventional" Duties applicable to certain German Wines.

The "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" for the 28th December contains a Notification to the effect that, in pursuance of arrangements made by the German and Bulgarian Governments, the reduced Customs duties accorded by Bulgaria to certain French wines, under the Franco-Bulgarian Commercial Convention,* are to be extended to German grape wines the produce of certain specified wine districts in Germany, on importation into Bulgaria, provided that such wines do not contain over 14 centesimal degrees (by volume) of alcohol, and that they are accompanied by a certificate of origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the place of origin, and by a further certificate in the prescribed form issued by the authorities of the Customs house of exportation in Germany.

The text of the Notification, including the forms of the necessary certificates (in German), may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* These reduced duties are shown at pp. 8 and 9 of the translation of the Bulgarian Tariff, issued by the Board of Trade in 1906 as a Parliamentary Paper [Cd. 2,862.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Prohibition of Importation of Certain Animals from Asia and Africa.

The Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture has issued an Order, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 2nd February, 1903, prohibiting, until otherwise ordered, the landing at any port of the United States and Territories or Dependencies thereof, of any horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine from any of the countries of Asia and Africa.

Customs Decisions.

The following is the substance of some Decisions affecting the classification of various articles under the United States Tariff Act of 1909, which have recently been issued by the Treasury Department at Washington :—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Fur crosses, squares, or linings.—Furs dressed on the skin, the pieces sewn together and made up into the form of crosses, squares, or linings, regardless of whether the sewing is temporary or permanent	439	35 % *ad val.*
China clock cases, whether imported separately or containing clock movements, and whether of more or of less value than the movements, are dutiable as "clock cases"	93	60 % "
Metal movements or works are separately dutiable as "parts of clocks"	192	40 % "
Embroideries composed of a cotton net foundation embroidered with artificial silk, cotton being the component material of chief value, are properly dutiable as embroideries composed wholly or in chief value of artificial silk, under paragraph 405 of the Tariff by virtue of the last proviso to paragraph 349, which prescribes "that no article or fabric of any description, composed of flax or other vegetable fibre, or of which these materials or any of them is the component material of chief value, when embroidered * * * shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed in this section upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed"	405	Dols. cts. Lb. 0 45 and 60 % *ad val.*
Ground talc	13	Lb. 0 01
Mesh bags and purses, also *card cases, pocket books, coin holders, vanity cases, and toilet accessories*, made of gunmetal, dutiable as manufactures of metal	199	45 % *ad val.*
Creosote oil containing *less than one per cent.* of chlorine and zinc compounds	536	Free.
Decorated surface-coated paper.—A coated paper which exhibits a design or pattern upon its surface is dutiable under the provision in paragraph 411 of the Tariff, for "papers with coated surface or surfaces," rather than under the provision in that paragraph for "papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern or character," the former being construed to relate to "coated" and the latter to "uncoated" papers	411	Lb. 0 05

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Hydroxide of chrome, a mordant derived as a by-product in the manufacture of certain coal-tar colours, which at the close of the manufacture is found in a greenish paste, is an article "in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning"	499	Free.

Works of art.—Paragraph 717 of the Tariff Act of 1909, provides in its first half for the free entry under certain conditions, of "works of art" which were produced more than twenty years before importation. It is ruled that this portion of the paragraph relates to objects belonging to the realm of the fine arts, so called.

The second half of the paragraph grants free entry to "other works of art," besides several classes of articles there enumerated, if produced more than one hundred years before importation. This provision is held to be broader than that contained in the first half of the paragraph, and will include, if of the requisite age, the numerous ornamental antiquities which may be termed articles of virtu, as well as a class of objects embraced within the useful or industrial arts, if such objects are illustrative of the progress of the arts or of educational value.

Tea containers.—Tea boxes covered with decorated paper, having a removable lid at the top and an outwardly swinging portion near the bottom which is also provided with a hinged lid, may be considered as the usual containers for tea and are to be admitted free of duty.

Asafetida.—Importations of this product containing 35 per cent. or more of alcohol soluble material may be permitted entry providing the importer is willing to file bond or make affidavit to the effect that the asafetida is to be used in the manufacture of certain commodities, enumerating the preparations, and that a proportionately larger quantity of the product will be used—depending upon the strength of the article—in the manufacture of official preparations of asafetida.

Under no circumstances, if this product is below the United States Pharmacopœial standard, may the article be permitted entry unless its own standard of strength or purity shall be marked.

MEXICO.

Customs Regulations respecting Fines for Inaccurate Customs Declarations, &c.

The following summary of the provisions of the Mexican Customs Regulations respecting the imposition of fines for errors in Customs declarations and ships' manifests, is based on a Report by the Mexican Administration of Customs, which the Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Minister at Mexico:—

According to the Mexican Customs Regulations, goods found in a package, which have not been declared in the Customs declaration,

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

MEXICO—*continued.*

and goods declared as being of less weight or measure than is actually the case, or as of inferior quality to the true quality, are chargeable not only with the duty properly leviable thereon, but also with double the difference between the amount of duty on the goods as declared and the amount properly leviable. Importers may, however, appeal against the imposition of the additional duties either to the judicial authorities or to the Department of Finance. In either case the appeal must be presented within fifteen days from the date on which the decision of the Customs is notified. If the appeal is made to the judicial authorities, the petition must be accompanied by a voucher showing that the ordinary duties have been paid, and also by security for the payment of any additional duties which may be imposed, either a cash deposit or the goods themselves being offered as such security. Appeals to the Department of Finance must be presented through the Customs house by which the additional duties are claimed. Pending the decision of the Minister of Finance, the goods may be delivered, provided that the appellant deposits the amount of the additional duties in cash, or enters into a bond for their payment.

Where, on the examination of goods by the Customs, it is found that the declared quantity exceeds the quantity actually imported, duty is levied on the actual quantity revealed by examination of the goods, and the declarant is subject to a fine amounting to 5 per cent. of the excess duty which would have been levied had the declaration been accepted by the Customs.

Where it is found that the declared quality of the goods is superior to the quality actually revealed by examination, duty is levied according to the actual quality, but the declarant is punished by the Ministry of Finance with a fine not exceeding 50 pesos, the fine being proportionate to the amount of the excess duties remitted. It rarely happens that the Decision of the Ministry in such cases is appealed against.

Errors in ships' manifests, if they do not concern the number of packages shown in the manifest, may be corrected by a rectification, which is accepted without the imposition of a fine. Errors which concern the number of packages shown in the manifest may be corrected, subject to the payment by the ship's master of a fine not exceeding 25 pesos for each additional or missing package; such correction is, however, accepted without penalty when the additional or missing packages are covered by a consular invoice which includes other packages shown in the manifest.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Temporary Reduction of Customs Duties on Sugar.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Decree has been issued reducing the Customs duties on sugar imported into the Republic between 7th January and 15th April, 1910, as follows:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—*continued.*

Refined sugar or sugar of 96 degrees polarisation or more, from 9 to 7 cents (gold) per kilog.

Unrefined sugar or sugar of less than 96 degrees polarisation, from 6 to 4½ cents (gold) per kilog.

[Kilog=2·2046 lbs.; gold peso (100 cents)=4*s.* 0*d.*]

Customs Declaration in respect of Pharmaceutical Products and Mineral Waters.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th May, 1908, respecting the control of medicinal specialities in the Argentine Republic, the "Boletin Oficial" for the 14th December contains a Decree providing that all pharmaceutical and dietetic products, vaccines, serums, diagnostic elements, mineral waters &c. imported into the country, shall be declared not only according to their tariff classification, but also with their full specifications, such as the names of the manufacturer, the product and the principal component materials. The declarations, on being presented to the Customs, are to be transmitted to the National Health Department for the necessary action in respect of any products found to be in conflict with the "Ley de Farmacia."

JAPAN.

Drawback of Import Duty on Soya Beans used in the Manufacture of Oil for Exportation.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information from H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama to the effect that the Japanese Official Gazette of the 13th December contains an Imperial Ordinance providing that drawback of Customs duty paid on imported soya beans shall be allowed at the rate of 13 sen per 100 kin (2¾*d.* per cwt.) where the beans are used for the manufacture in Japan of soya bean oil for exportation. The drawback is to be allowed on the actual quantity of beans so used.

Under the existing Japanese Tariff, soya beans are dutiable at the rate of 43 sen per 100 kin (8·92*d.* per cwt.).

The regulations under which the drawback is to be allowed may be inspected by British traders interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(26.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA (SOUTH AUSTRALIA).

Proposed Purchase by Government of Wharves, &c.

See notice on p. 119.

SIERRA LEONE.

Government Railways Tariff.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a copy of the Tariff of the Sierra Leone Government Railways, which was approved by the Governor on 10th November last. The Tariff may be consulted by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

Application for Railway Concession.

With reference to the paragraph in the notice on pp. 525–6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th June, 1910, relative to an application made to the Finnish Senate for permission to construct a railway from Helsingfors to St. Petersburg *viâ* Borga, Lovisa, Fredrikshamn and Viborg, H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. C. J. Cooke) now reports that the application has not been acceded to. At present, only Finns are granted such concessions in Finland, and the applicants in this instance were not of that nationality. (277.)

NORWAY—UNITED KINGDOM.

New Steamship Connection between West Norwegian Ports and Middlesbro'.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that the Bergenske Steamship Company proposes to establish a regular connection with Middlesbro' from 27th January. The Company's vessels running between Rotterdam and Trondhjem are to call at Middlesbro' to take cargo for West Norwegian ports from Stavanger to Trondhjem inclusive. (M. 977.)

ITALY.

Equipment of Emigrant Ships with Wireless Telegraph Apparatus.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) contains a notice, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that, from the 1st January, 1911, all vessels registered in Italy as emigrant ships must be equipped with efficient radio-telegraphic apparatus.

COSTA RICA.

Railway Connection between Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports the completion of the Pacific Railway extension (see "Board of Trade Journal of 15th July, 1909, p. 108), by which the section between San José and Orotina has been joined with the section from Puntarenas to Esparta at a point named Roble, a few miles from Puntarenas. The line was expected to be open to traffic on 1st January.

Shipping and Transport.

The construction of this extension completes railway connection across the continent from Port Limon on the Atlantic to San José, 102 miles, and thence to Puntarenas on the Pacific, 69 miles. The two lines, both of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, are connected in San José.

(C. 233.)

JAPAN (LIAOTUNG PENINSULA).

Plan of Dairen Harbour.

With reference to the notice on p. 587 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd December relative to revised harbour regulations at Dairen, the British Acting Consul at that place (Mr. H. Horne) has now forwarded a plan of the port, to accompany these regulations. The plan, as well as a translation of the revised regulations, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 29,291.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Petrol Underground Locomotive for use on the Rand.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that petrol locomotives have hitherto been little used on the Witwatersrand, the usual system for the transportation of ore being mechanical rope haulage, supplemented in the surface buildings by conveyor-belt carriage. Now, however, a Continental firm has introduced a petrol underground locomotive, which has been undergoing trials at one of the mines, and which apparently is found suitable for its purpose.

A newspaper extract, giving a description and a photograph of the locomotive, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (673.)

BRAZIL.

Large Diamond found in Minas Geraes.

The British Acting Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) has forwarded a model in wax of a large diamond found at Bagagem, in the State of Minas Geraes. The stone, which weighs 174 carats, was sold to a local firm for 500 contos of reis (about 32,000*l.*).

The model of the diamond, together with photographs, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 74.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

CHILE.

Discovery of Coal in Magellan Territory.

H.M. Consul-General at Valparaiso (Mr. A. Finn) reports that coal has been discovered on Dawson Island and Brunswick Peninsula, in Magellan Territory. On analysis of a sample by a British expert, the heating property is estimated at 8,875 calorics; the specific gravity at 60° Fahr. is 1·342. The expert report states that the coal is a lignite of an extraordinary heating power, and should undoubtedly be suitable for producing good gas, as well as for domestic purposes and for boilers. (C. 283.)

Discovery of Petroleum Deposits in Magellan Territory.

H.M. Consul-General at Valparaiso also reports that, according to a local newspaper, petroleum has been discovered by a Government engineer in the Magellan territory. At Puerto Porvenir, where the conditions are similar to those in the oil-bearing district of Comodoro Rivadavia in the Argentine, strong emanations of benzine and petroleum from the ground were observed. There also appear to be oil deposits at Agua Fresca, in Tierra del Fuego, off the coast of Bahia Inútil. (C. 282.)

JAPAN.

Extension of Iron and Steel Works at Wakamatsu.

With reference to the notice on p. 142 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st July, 1910, relative to the proposed extension of the Imperial Japanese Iron and Steel Foundry at Wakamatsu, the British Acting Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. R. Boulter) reports that the expenditure projected on this work has been reduced to 12,380,000 yen (about 1,263,000*l.*), spread over a period of four years. Provision is made in the Budget for 1911–12 for the expenditure of 1,800,000 yen (about 184,000*l.*) of this sum in the coming fiscal year. (30,089.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRAZIL.

Concession for Cotton Plantation and Factory in Matto Grosso.

The British Vice-Consul at Cuyabá (Mr. J. L. H. Atkinson) reports that a concession has been granted by the State Government of Matto Grosso for the cultivation of cotton and the establishment of a factory to manufacture cotton cloth in the State. Not less than 200,000 metres of cotton goods must be produced annually. The State Government grants, free of charge, 14,400 hectares of public land, to be chosen by the concessionaires, and exemption from all State taxes and export duties for a period of not more than ten years; and guarantees interest at 7 per cent. on the capital employed in the enterprise to a maximum amount of capital of 600,000 milreis (about 40,000*l.*). The concessionaires must make an annual contribution to the State of 2,400 milreis (about 160*l.*) for the expenses of supervision and control. Work must be begun within eighteen months from 12th July, 1910. The Vice-Consul states that the concessionaires are prepared to part with the concession. (28,715.)

AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended 14th January, 1911, were as follows:—

Wheat	30*s.* 8*d.*
Barley	23*s.* 10*d.*
Oats	17*s.* 2*d.*

For further particulars see p. 156.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 157 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 14th January, 1911, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1910.

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton **imported** into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th January, 1911, was 127,494 (including 1,935 bales British East African), and the number imported during the two weeks ended 12th January was 338,335 (including 476 bales British West Indian, and 1,997 bales British East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 12th January was 18,916, and during the two weeks, 25,204.

For further details see p. 156.

RUSSIA.

Exports of Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. C. S. Smith) has furnished the following particulars, extracted from the official "Commercial and Industrial Gazette," of the exports of butter, eggs and poultry from Russia.

The quantities and values of the exports of butter, eggs, and poultry, during the years specified, were as follows:—

Year.	Butter.		Eggs.		Poultry.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Thousands of Tons.	£	Millions of Eggs.	£	Tons.	£
1899 ...	10·2	745,000	1,686	3,023,000	—	834,000
1900 ...	19·2	1,422,000	1,777	3,287,000	—	914,000
1905 ...	37·5	3,325,000	2,993	6,442,000	8,347	1,078,000
1906 ...	49·1	4,655,000	2,831	5,927,000	9,460	1,214,000
1907 ...	55·6	5,008,000	2,606	5,620,000	9,444	1,115,000
1908 ...	48·4	4,801,000	2,589	5,789,000	10,002	1,287,000
1909 ...	52·8	5,109,000	2,845	6,566,000	12,126	1,509,000

The **butter** exported was the produce of Siberia and of Northern Russia.

With regard to the export of **eggs** it will be noted that the increase in value is far greater than in quantity. This is accounted for,

Agricultural and Forest Products.

however, rather by the improved quality of the produce than by the general rise in food prices, though doubtless the latter is partly responsible.

In most parts **dairy farming** is increasing in importance. The cultivation of fodder grass is being developed, natural meadows are being ploughed for grain, and land now arable is being more and more used for clover, timothy grass, &c.; more attention is being given to the improvement of poor and mossy, or water logged pastures. The chief progress has been made in the thinly populated northern and eastern parts of Russia.

In **poultry farming** the chief progress is in the more thickly populated parts where, though there is more competition, labour is not so dear. The provinces Voronezh and Kharkov come first, though closely followed by Poltava and other neighbouring provinces. In many places it is likely that, as the land is more and more subdivided into small holdings, poultry farming on scientific principles will supersede the cattle industry. Besides the exports of eggs and birds, feathers and down to the value of 190,000*l.* were exported in 1909, so that the value of all poultry products amounted to about 8,266,000*l.* In the year 1899 the corresponding total was only 3,857,000*l.* In spite of the increasing export and of the rising prices of poultry products, the consumption within the country increases, not only amongst well-to-do customers, but also amongst the producing peasant farmers themselves. (29,691.)

SPAIN.

Olive Oil Production in Seville District.

H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. Keyser) reports, under date 19th December, that he is informed by persons in close touch with the olive oil market that the output in that district this season will be the smallest on record. The olives at that date were being pressed and only small quantities of the new oil had reached Seville, none however, being of good quality. (29,614.)

ITALY.

Olive Oil Production.

With reference to the notice on p. 138 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th October relative to olive oil production in Italy, the British Vice-Consul at Bari (Mr. E. Berner) reports that, as regards quality, the result was very different in the various districts. Along the sea border, where the olive fly had caused some havoc, the oils proved naturally more or less deficient in quality. Good oils by no means inferior to last year's were obtained, however, in the higher levels where gathering was favoured by cold winds.

The crop in Apulia is estimated on an average at about one-half of a normal season. In Calabria and Sicily the crop is reported a failure. Umbria seems to have a good crop, Tuscany a short one, and little is hoped for on the Riviera. (29,354.)

Agricultural and Forest Products.

GREECE.

Failure of Vintage, and of Cereal and Olive Crops.

The British Acting Consul at Piræus (Mr. J. Joannidis) reports that the heavy rains, together with the diseases that have attacked the vines, have very seriously decreased the 1910 vintage in Greece, which is estimated at only 12,687,000 okes, as against 39,600,000 okes for 1909. The greatest decrease occured in Attica, and especially at Marathon, where the vintage decreased from 2,000,000 okes in 1909 to 47,000 okes in 1910. At Megara the decrease was 6 per cent., while at Ægina and Salamis there were increases of 25 and 12 per cent. respectively.

There were great decreases in the output of wheat and barley and in the output of olive oil, the value in both cases being 15,000,000 drachmæ (600,000*l.*) less than in 1909. (C. 235.)

Oke = 2·84 lbs.; 25 drachmæ = £1.

CRETE.

Olive Oil Production.

H.M. Consul-General at Canea (Mr. A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G.) reports, under date 29th December, that the quality of the olive crop in that district is good, whilst that at Candia and Rethymo is poor, the oil having an acidity of from 8 to 14 per cent. The quantity is very small and it is not likely that any of this season's crop will be exported. (512.)

MANCHURIA.

Exportation of Sesamum Seed to Europe.

The British Acting Consul at Dairen (Mr. H. Horne) reports that the export of sesamum seed to France and Germany from Manchuria began to assume considerable proportions early in 1910, owing to the rise in price in South China consequent upon increased demand. The seed is sent by way of Kobe and Yokohama. The shipments of seed to Japan from Dairen and Yingkou in the month of November last amounted to between 1,500 and 1,600 tons.

(29,607.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

State of the Labour Market in December.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for January*, based on 7,234 statistical returns, viz., 2,874 returns from trade unions and 4,360 returns from employers (the latter relating to 1,159,650 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted, and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades), besides a large number of returns of a non-statistical

* For list of principal contents, see p. 159.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

character received from employers' associations, trade unions, local correspondents, and other sources, employment in December was, on the whole, about the same as in November. There was a marked improvement in the shipbuilding industry following on the termination of the boilermakers' dispute, and the iron and steel trades were also favourably affected. On the other hand, there was a seasonal decline in the building, furnishing, and some of the clothing trades. The printing trade showed a considerable decline in the latter part of the month. In the engineering and some other industries employment was affected by the usual holiday suspension.

As compared with a year ago an improvement was shown in most of the principal industries except coal mining, in which there was little change.

In the 415 Trade Unions with a net membership of 700,665 making returns, 34,834 (or 5·0 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of December, 1910, compared with 4·6 per cent. at the end of November, 1910, and 6·6 per cent. at the end of December, 1909.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and twelve months ended December, 1910, will be found on p. 158.

BRITISH INDIA.

Regulation of Generation, Use, &c. of Electricity.

The "Gazette of India" of 24th December contains a notification that the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, was to come into force on 1st January, 1911, and also publishes the text of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1911, made under the Act, regulating the generation, transmission, supply and use of electrical energy in British India. The "Gazette" may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

JAPAN.

Government Commission to enquire into Exploitation of Water Power.

With reference to the notice on p. 560 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th June, 1910, relative to water power schemes in Japan, the British Acting Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. R. Boulter) reports that a Government Commission has been established to make enquiry in this connection. The objects of the investigation are to promote the development of hydro-electric enterprises, to draw up a register of water utilisation rights, and generally to prevent the water power resources of the country from being exploited by unsound individuals or corporations. (30,089.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 2 weeks ended 12th January, 1911 :—

	Week ended 12th Jan., 1911.	2 Weeks ended 12th Jan., 1911.	Week ended 12th Jan., 1911.	2 Weeks ended 12th Jan., 1911.
	Imports.		Exports.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	92,299	285,868	11,052	11,932
Brazilian	11,078	11,078	597	680
East Indian	1,505	1,737	300	319
Egyptian	20,075	36,472	6,948	12,199
Miscellaneous	2,537*	3,180†	19	74
Total	127,494	338,335	18,916	25,204

* Including 1,935 bales British East African.

† Including 476 bales British West Indian, and 1,997 bales British East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 14th January 1911, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 14th January, 1911	30 8	23 10	17 2
Corresponding Week in—			
1904	27 3	22 4	15 11
1905	30 5	25 0	16 5
1906	23 5	24 11	18 4
1907	26 1	24 1	17 5
1908	35 5	27 1	18 5
1909	32 8	27 1	17 5
1910	33 8	24 11	17 7

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 14th Jan., 1911, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

—		Week ended 14th Jan., 1911.	*Corresponding week in 1910.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	2,750	*4,029*
Sheep and lambs	"	1,113	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	157	*498*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	109,005	*144,475*
Mutton " " " ...	"	155,644	*123,020*
Pork " " " ...	"	12,816	*14,076*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	11,245	*13,341*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	73,267	*86,960*
Beef	"	2,892	*2,209*
Hams	"	13,731	*16,148*
Pork	"	2,604	*2,963*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,238	*1,493*
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	6,366	*14,234*
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	113,029	*95,672*
Margarine	"	15,022	*17,983*
Cheese	"	45,830	*12,527*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	122	—
" cream	"	209	*241*
" condensed	"	21,826	*20,590*
" preserved, other kinds...	"	360	*198*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	392,645	*288,845*
Poultry	Value £	34,937	*18,663*
Game	"	1,950	*4,877*
Rabbits, dead (fresh or frozen)	Cwts.	7,187	*9,626*
Lard	"	32,281	*47,164*
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	950,300	*2,101,700*
Wheat-meal and flour...	"	222,400	*182,500*
Barley	"	284,300	*403,400*
Oats	"	300,900	*271,600*
Peas	"	23,220	*127,171*
Beans	"	6,290	*15,080*
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,402,000	*1,270,100*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	63,435	*45,534*
Apricots and peaches	"	—	*123*
Bananas...	Bunches	84,335	*42,139*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	183	*943*
Lemons	"	14,918	*11,072*
Oranges	"	116,929	*151,238*
Pears	"	19	*330*
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	1,269	*1,033*
Hay	Tons	2,053	*2,529*
Straw	"	391	*202*
Moss Litter	"	2,043	*1,171*
Hops	Cwts.	2,829	*1,294*
Locust beans	"	320	*37,140*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels	96,913	*98,697*
Potatoes...	Cwts.	20,863	*15,946*
Tomatoes	"	9,425	*15,732*
Unenumerated	Value £	9,211	*7,585*
Vegetables, dried...	Cwts.	13,301	*6,582*
" preserved by canning	"	6,553	*4,415*

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the undermentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated:—

	December.		Twelve months ended December.	
	1909.	1910.	*1909.*	1910.
	No.	No.	*No.*	No.
Total gazetted	*309*	334	*4,097*	3,927
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Grocers	*25*	14	*295*	249
Builders	*20*	19	*205*	201
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	*9*	16	*199*	168
Bakers	*10*	10	*163*	149
Farmers and graziers	*20*	12	*178*	148
Butchers and meat salesmen	*9*	7	*114*	121
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	*4*	10	*82*	102
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	*6*	12	*96*	94
Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c.	*5*	6	*101*	93
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	*5*	3	*95*	85
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	*5*	7	*82*	83
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	*4*	8	*59*	81
Tailors	*6*	4	*117*	70
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ...	*2*	3	*50*	58
Tobacconists, &c.	*4*	4	*43*	54
Agents, commission and general	*3*	3	*58*	45
Confectioners and pastry cooks	*6*	4	*41*	42
Colliers, miners, &c.	*1*	2	*32*	42
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	*2*	4	*28*	42
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	*1*	5	*29*	40
Furniture dealers and makers	*2*	3	*31*	36
Engineers and founders	*4*	4	*32*	35
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	*7*	2	*48*	34
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	*2*	2	*27*	34
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ...	*3*	4	*49*	33
Travellers, commercial, &c.	*2*	3	*40*	33
Doctors of medicine, physicians, &c.	*1*	3	*32*	33
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	*6*	1	*27*	33
Printers, booksellers and publishers	*2*	3	*21*	29
Carpenters and joiners...	*4*	2	*39*	27
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	*2*	1	*31*	26
Provision merchants	*2*	4	*40*	24
Millers	*1*	3	*14*	23
Merchants, general	*1*	3	*23*	22
Electricians and electrical engineers	*1*	—	*13*	22
Hairdressers	*1*	1	*29*	21
Fancy goods and toy manufacturers and dealers ...	—	1	*14*	18
Woollen merchants and manufacturers	*2*	4	*14*	17
Stone, marble and monumental masons	*1*	1	*11*	17
Saddlers and harness makers	*3*	2	*24*	16

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of December, 1910, containing also preliminary figures for the year 1910, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 4*d.* per copy.

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1909 have been issued (see notices on pp. 513 and 458 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th June and 1st September respectively), and may be purchased* at a cost of 5*s.* 2*d.* for the first volume and 3*s.* 2*d.* for the second volume. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1905–1909, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom.

The third volume will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that for 1909 (and following years), the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries *of consignment* for imports and countries of final destination for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given as mentioned above, on the same basis as those hitherto published in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the January issue:—State of the Labour Market in December; Employment, Wages, Prices, and Disputes in 1910; Recent Conciliation Cases; Co-operative Agricultural Societies in the United Kingdom; Trade Unions in Italy in 1909; Trade Unions in France; Co-operative Credit Societies in the United Kingdom; Labour Disputes in Holland in 1909; Trade Unions in Holland.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have recently been issued by the Foreign Office:—

No. 4,607. Trade and Commerce of the Philippine Islands in 1909.

Effect of new tariff on trade and shipping.	Mining.
Agricultural possibilities.	Hemp industry.
	Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; or Messrs Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; or Messrs. Edward Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Government Publications.

No. 4,608. Trade and Commerce of the Hodeidah District (Turkish Arabia) in 1905-9.

Coffee production.
Sheep and goat skin exports.
Steamship services and freight rates.
Map.

No. 4,609. Trade of Bulgaria in 1908-9.

Condition of trade.
Railway system.

No. 4,610. Trade of Switzerland in 1909.

Embroidery and silk weaving industries.
Watch exports.
Chocolate industry.

No. 4,611. Trade and Commerce of Algeria in 1909.

Agricultural production.
Mining.
Harbour dues.
Steamship services and freight rates.
Map.

No. 4,612. Trade of Martinique in 1909.

Analysis of trade.
Port charges, &c.

No. 4,613. Trade and Commerce of Port Said and Suez in 1909.

Fishing at Port Said.
Oilfields on coast of Gulf of Suez and Red Sea.
Suez Canal.
Plans of Port Said and Suez, and map of Suez Canal.

No. 4,614. Trade of Province of Angola in 1909.

Cotton and rubber production.
Report from Lobito.
Map.

No. 4,615. Trade of Bangkok in 1909.

Rice and teak exports.
Map of Siam.

No. 4,616. Trade of Muscat in 1909-10.

Analysis of trade.
Trade in arms and ammunition.

No. 4,617. Trade and Commerce of Cartagena (Colombia) in 1909.

Sugar and banana production.
Buoys on approach to harbour.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports have recently been issued by the Colonial Office, viz. :—

No. 662. Jamaica, 1909-10.
No. 663. Straits Settlements, 1909.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Census of Production (1907). *Preliminary Tables summarising the Results of the Returns received under the Census of Production Act,* 1906. *Part VI.—Containing particulars relating to*—(68) *Preserved Meat, Poultry, and Fish, Pickle, Sauce, and Baking Powder Factories*

Government Publications.

and Workshops; (69) *Bacon-Curing Factories and Workshops;* (70) *Fish-Curing Factories and Workshops;* (71) *Butter, Cheese, and Margarine Factories and Workshops;* (72) *Clothing, Handkerchief, and Millinery Factories and Workshops:—(a) Private Firms and Companies, (b) Royal Army Clothing Factory;* (73) *Boot and Shoe Factories and Workshops;* (74) *Hat, Bonnet, and Cap Factories and Workshops;* (75) *Glove Factories and Workshops;* (76) *Umbrella and Walking Stick Factories and Workshops;* (77) *Fancy Fur Factories and Workshops;* (78) *Hatters' Fur Factories and Workshops;* (79) *Artificial Flower and Ornamental Feather Workshops;* (80) *Needle, Pin, Fish-hook, and Button Factories and Workshops;* (81) *Laundries and Cleaning and Dyeing Factories and Workshops:—(a) Private Firms and Companies, (b) Royal Army Laundries.* [*Cd.* 5,463.] *Price* 6*d.*

Royal Commission on Canals and Waterways. Volume X. Reports on the Water Supplies of Canal Routes by R.B. Dunwoody, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., F.R.G.S., to the Water Supply Committee of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into and to report on the Canals and Inland Navigations of the United Kingdom. [*Cd.* 5447.] *Price* 7*s.* 2*d.*

This publication comprises the complete series of Reports on the Water Supplies of the Canal Routes connecting the Midlands and South Staffordshire with the Estuaries of the Thames, Humber, Mersey and Severn. The series consists of twelve separate Reports, which are based on the proposed schemes of improvement submitted to the Commission by Sir John Wolfe Barry & Partners and contained in Volume IX. There are six Reports dealing with the 100-ton improvement schemes, and a similar number give the results of the investigations into the supplies available and required for the proposed 300-ton improvement schemes.

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the **Annual** and **Miscellaneous** Series since the 1st January, 1910, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; in Scotland, from Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court, Edinburgh; and in Ireland, from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin :—

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italic type.

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—	
	Austria-Hungary:	
4599	Austria-Hungary, 1909 ...	2*d.*
4446	Bosnia-Herzegovina and Dalmatia, 1909	4½*d.*
4557	Finances, 1909-10	2*d.*
4576	Fiume, 1909	1*d.*
4429	Hungary, 1908–9	2½*d.*
4593	Trieste, 1909	2½*d.*
	Belgium:	
4405	Antwerp, Shipping, 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4562	Belgium, 1909 and 1st half of 1910	3*d.*
	Bulgaria:	
4609	Bulgaria, 1908-9	2½*d.*
	Crete:	
4603	Crete, 1909	4*d.*
	Denmark:	
4532	Denmark, 1909	6½*d.*
4479	Faroe Islands and Iceland, 1909	1½*d.*
4402	Finances, 1908–9	2½*d.*
	France:	
4611	Algeria, 1909	5*d.*
4456	Bordeaux, 1909	4*d.*
4478	Budget Report for 1910 ...	2½*d.*
4491	Calais, 1909...	3*d.*
4524	Corsica, 1909	2½*d.*
4548	Dunkirk, 1909	2*d.*
4597	France, 1909, and part of 1910	2½*d.*
4591	Guiana, French, 1909 ...	½*d.*
4455	Havre, 1909...	6½*d.*
4596	Indo-China, French, 1909...	3½*d.*
4483	Lyons, 1909...	4½*d.*
4516	Marseilles, 1909	6*d.*
4612	Martinique, 1909	1½d.
4422	New Caledonia, 1909 ...	3*d.*
4468	Nice, 1909	1*d.*
4450	Réunion, 1909	1*d.*
4474	Rouen, 1909...	5*d.*
4577	St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1909	½*d.*
4502	Society Islands, 1909 ...	1½*d.*
	Germany:	
4494	Baden, 1909...	1*d.*
4565	Bavaria, 1909 and part of 1910	2½*d.*
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Germany (*continued*)—	
4566	Berlin, 1909...	4*d.*
4477	Dantzig, 1909	4½*d.*
4541	Düsseldorf, 1909	4½*d.*
4393	Finances, 1909	3*d.*
4570	Frankfort, 1909-10... ...	10*d.*
4521	Hamburg, 1909	5*d.*
4514	Leipzig, 1909	2*d.*
4436	New Guinea, German, 1909.	1*d.*
4517	Pomerania, 1909	3*d.*
4543	Samoa, 1909...	2½*d.*
4563	Saxony, finances of, 1910-11	1*d.*
4428	South-West Africa, German, 1909	2*d.*
4528	Togoland, 1908-9	1*d.*
	Greece:	
4458	Corfu, 1909	2*d.*
4443	Cyclades, 1909	4*d.*
4444	Morea, Ætolia, and Acarnania, 1909	2½*d.*
4484	Piræus, 1909	3½*d.*
4492	Thessaly, 1909	1½*d.*
	Italy:	
4536	Finances of Italy, 1909 ...	2*d.*
4401	Florence, 1908	4½*d.*
4431	Genoa, 1909...	5½*d.*
4395	Italy, 1908	1½*d.*
4546	Lecce, 1909	5½*d.*
4553	Leghorn, 1909	1*d.*
4544	Lombardy, 1909	4*d.*
4485	Rome, 1909	1½*d.*
4441	Sicily, 1909	5*d*
4564	Southern Italy, 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4406	Venice, 1908-9	2½*d.*
	Netherlands:	
4415	Amsterdam, 1909	2½*d.*
4434	Java, 1909	5*d.*
4412	Rotterdam, 1909	2½*d.*
4580	Surinam, 1909	4*d.*
	Norway:	
4539	Norway, 1909	4*d.*
	Portugal:	
4614	Angola, 1909	2½*d.*
4413	Azores, 1909...	2*d.*
4501	Chinde, 1909	1*d.*
4410	Goa, 1908-9...	1*d.*

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—*continued.*

No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE (*continued*)—	
	Portugal (*continued*)—	
4595	Guinea, Portuguese, 1909 ...	½*d.*
4470	Lisbon, 1909	2*d.*
4466	Madeira, 1909	3*d.*
4430	Mozambique, 1909	4*d.*
4486	Oporto, 1909	1½*d.*
	Roumania:	
4445	Roumania, 1909	3½*d.*
	Russia:	
4457	Batoum, 1909	3½*d.*
4574	Budget for 1910, Report on.	1*d.*
4535	Finland, 1909	3*d.*
4533	Moscow, 1909	4*d.*
4537	Odessa, 1909	8*d.*
4567	Poland and Grodno, 1909 ...	4½*d.*
4600	Reval, 1909	2*d.*
4582	Riga, 1909	4½
4551	Russia and St. Petersburg District, 1909	5½
4452	Vladivostock, 1908 & 1909 ..	3½
	Servia:	
4480	Finances, 1910	1*d.*
4586	Servia, 1909	1½*d.*
	Spain:	
4461	Asturias, Galicia and Leon, 1909	4*d.*
4520	Barcelona, 1909	6*d.*
4572	Bilbao, 1909...	5½*d.*
4448	Canary Islands, 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4409	Gulf of Guinea Possessions, 1909	1*d.*
4583	Malaga, 1909	3½*d.*
4476	Seville, 1909	2½*d.*
4421	Spain, 1909	3*d.*
	Sweden:	
4414	Budget, 1911	1½*d.*
4527	Gothenburg, 1909	2½*d.*
4481	Stockholm, 1909	5½*d.*
	Switzerland:	
4394	Switzerland, 1908	2½*d.*
4610	Switzerland, 1909	2½*d.*
	Turkey:	
4463	Adrianople, 1909	2½*d.*
4526	Aleppo, 1909	3*d.*
4482	Baghdad, 1909	1½*d.*
4513	Basra, 1909	3*d.*
4496	Beirut & Coast of Syria, 1909	2*d.*
4495	Constantinople, 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4467	Damascus, 1909	2*d.*
4545	Erzeroum, 1909	1½*d.*
4608	Hodeidah, 1905-9	4*d.*
4471	Jerusalem, 1909	1½*d.*
4579	Salonica, 1909	3½*d.*
4598	Smyrna, 1909	4½*d.*
4538	Trebizond, 1909	2½*d.*
	AFRICA—	
	Egypt:	
4554	Alexandria, 1909	6*d.*
4613	Port Said and Suez, 1909 ...	7*d.*
	Liberia:	
4449	Liberia, 1909	5½*d.*
	Morocco:	
4581	Casablanca, 1909	3½*d.*
4509	Morocco, 1908	5*d.*
	Sudan:	
4407	Port Sudan, 1909	½*d.*
	Tunis:	
4590	Tunis, 1909	3*d.*
	ASIA—	
	China:	
4531	Amoy, 1909	1*d.*
4530	Canton, 1909	1½*d.*
4419	Changsha, 1909	3*d.*
4438	Chefoo, 1909	4½*d.*
4556	China, 1909	5*d.*
4508	Chinan and Tsingtau, 1909..	1*d.*
4424	Chinkiang, 1909	4½*d.*
4489	Chungking, 1909	3*d.*
4588	Foochow, 1909	3*d.*
4529	Hankow, 1909	2½*d.*
4432	Ichang and Shasi, 1909 ...	½*d.*
4490	Kiukiang, 1909	3*d.*
4549	Kiungchow (Hoihow), 1909.	2½*d.*
4442	Nanking, 1909	3*d.*
4552	Ningpo, 1909	3*d.*
4440	Newchwang, 1909	3*d.*
4472	Pakhoi, 1909	4*d.*
4592	Shanghai, 1909	1½*d.*
4555	Swatow, 1909	3*d.*
4505	Tientsin, 1909	3*d.*
4578	Wenchow, 1909	2½*d.*
4497	Wuchow, 1909	1*d.*
4420	Wuhu, 1909...	3*d.*
	Corea:	
4475	Corea, 1909	2½*d.*
	Japan:	
4504	Dairen, 1909	5½*d.*
4439	Hakodate, 1909	5*d.*
4511	Japan, 1909	4½*d.*
4573	Kobe, 1909	6*d.*
4451	Nagasaki, 1909	3*d.*
4500	North Formosa, 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4460	Tainan (Formosa), 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4519	Yokohama, 1909	2½*d.*
	Muscat:	
4616	Muscat, 1909-10	1½*d.*
	Persia:	
4594	Arabistan, 1909-10 ...	2½*d.*
4602	Bahrein Islands, 1909–10 ...	2½*d.*

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—*continued.*

No.	Place.	Price
	ASIA (*continued*)—	
	Persia (*continued*)—	
4437	Bunder Abbas and Lingah, 1908–9	4*d.*
4561	Bunder Abbas, 1909-10 ...	3*d.*
4397	Bushire, 1908–9	4*d.*
4606	„ 1909-10	3½*d.*
4398	Caspian Provinces, 1907–9	6*d.*
4493	Kerman, 1909-10	½*d.*
4559	Kermanshah, 1909–10 ...	3*d.*
4604	Khorasan, 1909-10 ...	3½*d.*
4487	Persia, 1908–9	2*d.*
4396	Seistan and Kain, 1908–9...	3½*d.*
4587	„ „ 1909-10	2½*d.*
	Siam:	
4417	Bangkok, 1908-9	3*d.*
4615	Bangkok, 1909	3*d.*
4550	Chiengmai, 1909	2½*d.*
4404	Chumpawn, 1908–9 ...	2½*d.*
4589	Nakon Sritamarat and Patani, 1909	3½*d.*
	AMERICA, NORTH—	
	Mexico:	
4454	Colima, 1909	1½*d.*
4498	Mexico, 1909	3½*d.*
4418	Progreso, 1909	½*d.*
4465	Salina Cruz, 1909	1*d.*
4453	Tampico, 1909	1*d.*
4464	Vera Cruz, 1909	1½*d.*
	United States:	
4426	Baltimore, 1909	3*d.*
4473	Boston, 1909	6½*d.*
4507	Chicago, 1909	3*d.*
4425	Galveston, 1909	3*d.*
4601	Hawaii, 1908-9	2½*d.*
4542	New Orleans, 1909	2½*d.*
4408	New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut States, 1909 ...	2½*d.*
4499	Philadelphia, 1909	2½*d.*
4607	Philippine Islands, 1909 ...	4*d.*
4506	Portland (Oregon), 1909 ...	4*d.*
4558	Portland (Oregon), Agriculture in 1909	1*d.*
4433	Porto Rico, 1909	3½*d.*
4462	St. Louis, 1909	5*d.*
4459	San Francisco, 1909 ...	3*d.*
4416	Savannah, 1909	3*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL—	
	Costa Rica:	
4469	Costa Rica, 1909	1*d.*
	Guatemala:	
4585	Quezaltenango, 1909 ...	1*d.*
	Honduras:	
4503	Honduras, 1908-9	1*d.*
	AMERICA, CENTRAL (*continued*)—	
	Panama:	
4571	Panama, 1909	3½*d.*
	AMERICA, SOUTH—	
	Argentina:	
4568	Buenos Aires, 1909... ...	1*d.*
4534	Rosario, 1909	3½*d.*
	Bolivia:	
4584	Bolivia	4*d.*
	Brazil:	
4488	Bahia, 1909...	2½*d.*
4575	Brazil, 1909	11½*d.*
4435	Pernambuco, 1909	2*d.*
4547	Rio Grande do Sul, 1909 ...	1*d.*
4523	Santa Catherina, 1909 ...	1*d.*
4525	Santos, 1909...	1½*d.*
	Chile:	
4512	Coquimbo, 1909	2*d.*
4510	Iquique, 1909	4½*d.*
4540	Valparaiso, 1909	5*d.*
	Colombia:	
4400	Cartagena, 1908	1*d.*
4617	Cartagena, 1909	1*d.*
4518	Santa Marta	1*d.*
678	*Railways of Colombia* ...	3*d.*
	Ecuador:	
4560	Ecuador, 1909	1*d.*
	Paraguay:	
4569	Paraguay, 1909	3*d.*
	Peru:	
4522	Iquitos, 1909	½*d.*
4423	Trade, Commerce and Finance, 1908 and 1909...	3*d.*
	Uruguay:	
4399	Supplementary Report on Trade, 1907–8, and Finances, 1909–10	1*d.*
4605	Uruguay, 1909	4½*d.*
	Venezuela:	
4411	Ciudad Bolivar, 1909 ...	3*d.*
4515	Venezuela, 1908-9 ...	4½*d.*
	WEST INDIES—	
4403	Cuba, 1908	1*d.*
4427	Cuba, 1909	1*d.*
4447	Hayti and Santo Domingo, 1909	4½*d.*

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications and Newspapers received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade during the week ending 14th January, 1911, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

Consequences of Deficient Vintage in France.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 5th January. (X. 4,200.)

European Coffee Market.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 10th January. (X. 1,511.)

Review of World's Grain Market for 1910.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 7th January. (X. 4,199.)

Improvement of Barley for Brewing.
French "*Bulletin des Halles*," 11th January.

Oil Seeds in Dutch East Indies.
Dutch "*Handelsberichten*," 5th January. (X. 4,148.)

Growing Kapok in Java.
"*Tropical Agriculturalist*," December. (X. 1,153.)

Machinery and Engineering.

German Electro-technical Export Trade in 1910.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung*," 10th January. (X. 456.)

German Exports of Motor Vehicles and Bicycles in 1910.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung*," 7th January. (X 1,642.)

Use of Electrical Energy in Engineering.
French "*La Metallurgie*," 4th January.

Regulations relating to Steam Appliances.
French "*La Metallurgie*," 4th January.

Improvement of the Port of Dakar.
French "*Bulletin des Halles*," 6th January. (X. 239.)

The New Insulator "Bakelite."
New York "*Engineering News*," 29th December. (X. 2,885.)

Mining and Minerals.

German Speculation and Finance in Potash Industry.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 6th January. (X. 2,226.)

International Steel Rail Syndicate.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung*," 9th January. (X. 133.)

Rhenish-Westphalian Iron Market at beginning of 1911.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung*," 6th January. (X. 412.)

German Pig-iron Production in 1910.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 9th January. (X 808.)

Amended Mining Regulations in Western Australia.
Western Australia "*Government Gazette*," 5th December. (X. 4,201.)

General Mining Regulations in France.
French "*La Metallurgie*," 4th January.

Roumanian Petroleum Industry, January to September, 1910.
German "*Nachrichten für Handel*," 3rd January.

Netherlands Tin Market.
German "*Nachrichten für Handel*," 3rd January.

Chilian Nitrate Industry, July to September, 1910.
German "*Nachrichten für Handel*," 3rd January.

Notes on Coal Mining in India.
"*Indian and Eastern Engineer*." (X. 4,142.)

A New Diamond Combination.
"*South African Mining Journal*," 17th December. (X. 4,167.)

Shipping, Railways and Transport.

Italian Shipping and Shipbuilding: Political Situation.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung*," 7th January. (X. 1,247.)

Railways in French West Africa.
"*Dépêche Coloniale*," 12th January. (X. 4,196.)

Unification of Brazilian Railways.
New York "*Journal of Commerce*," 4th January. (X. 4,202.)

Trade of the Port of Genoa in 1910.
Italian "*Sole*," 5th January. (X.4,143.)

Yunnan Railway; its possibilities.
French "*Dépêche Coloniale*," 8th January.

Report on Shipping, Railways, Telegraphs, &c., in Japan.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung*," 2nd January. (X. 4,137.)

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Milan Silk Market.
Austrian "*Handelsmuseum*," 5th January. (X. 4,147.)

Italian Silk Trade.
Austrian "*Handelsmuseum*," 5th January. (X. 1,369.)

Mohair Trade.
"*Cape Times*," 7th December. (X.4,152.)

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—*continued.*

Commercial and Economic.

New Investments and Increases of Capital in Germany, October to December, 1910.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung,*" 10th January. (X. 3,165.)

Review of World's Industry in 1910.
Berlin "*Börsen Zeitung,*" 21st December. (X. 1,455.)

Review of Industry in United States of America in 1910.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung,*" 2nd January. (X. 3,281.)

New Issues of Capital in Germany in 1910.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung,*" 8th January. (X. 4,197.)

German Discount Rates in 1910.
"*Frankfurter Zeitung,*" 4th January. (X 4,198.)

Imports into Roumania in 1909.
Belgian "*Bulletin Commercial,*" 7th January.

Statement as to Economic Condition of Russia.
Russian "*Official Messenger,*" 29th December.

Prussian Vital Statistics in 1909.
German "*Reichsanzeiger,*" 9th January. (X. 4,171.)

Persian Import Trade in 1909–10.
Dutch "*Handelsberichten,*" 5th January. (X. 3,722.)

Russian Trade in Mongolia.
Russian "*Commercial and Industrial Gazette,*" 6th January. (X 4,150.)

Position of France in World's Markets.
Austrian "*Handelsmuseum,*" 5th January.

New Zealand: Statement of Public Works.
New Zealand "*Otago Witness.*" (X. 3,887.)

Report on Swiss Economic Year 1910.
Swiss "*Bulletin Commercial et Industriel,*" 1st January.

Miscellaneous.

Cement Trade of Calcutta.
Belgian "*Bulletin Commercial,*" 7th January.

Preserving Timber Sleepers.
"*Indian Engineering,*" 10th December. (X. 4,184.)

Scandinavian Fisheries in 1910.
Norwegian "*Fisketsgang,*" 4th January. (X 4,151.)

German Demand for Raw Material (General).
Austrian "*Handelsmuseum.*" (X. 4,146.)

Reform of French Colonial Magistracy.
"*Dépêche Coloniale,*" 6th January. (X. 4,145.)

Growth of the Port of Calcutta.
"*Indian and Eastern Engineer,*" December. (X. 4,141.)

Tests of Cymbopogon Grass Oils in Ceylon.
"*Tropical Agriculturalist,*" December. (X. 4,138.)

CONSULAR REPORTS ISSUED BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Austria-Hungary—

Trade of Bulgaria in 1909.
" Curityba (Brazil) in 1909.
" Denver (U.S.A.) in 1909.
" St. Petersburg in 1909.

France—

Trade of Odessa in 1909.

Germany—

Trade of Constantinople, 1905-1909.

Norway—

Spanish Timber Market.
London Timber Market.
Timber Exports from Finland.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Indian Forest Memoirs, Vol. I., Part 3, 1910.

Variations in Indian Price Levels, 1861-1909, expressed in index numbers.

Internal Trade of the Punjab, 1907-8 to 1909-10.

Trade carried by Rail and River in India, 1909-10.

British Columbia—Report of Victoria Board of Trade, 1910.

Australia—Commonwealth Annual Review, 1909-10.

British Guiana—Blue Book, 1909-10.

Denmark—Imports and Exports, 1909.

Java—Tea Statistics, 1910.

Austria—Cultivation and Harvest of principal Cereals, 1910.

Confidential Information as to Openings Abroad for British Trade, &c.

The arrangement inaugurated on 1st January, 1907, whereby the names of British firms desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, are placed on a special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of names so registered. Formerly no charge was made for admission to the Register, the only requirement being subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal." The great increase in the number of names inscribed, and in the amount of information distributed has, however, rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service, and accordingly firms desirous of utilising this source of information are now (since 1st April, 1910) required to pay an annual fee of one guinea to the Accountant General, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for the service, *including the supply of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* instead of merely subscribing to the "Journal," as previously, through the Government Sale Agents. British firms who wish to have their names registered should apply in writing to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

Admission to the Register and retention upon it will be, as heretofore, at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the register is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

It may be stated that confidential information thus received relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is communicated to firms on the Register in Circular letters. During 1910, 1,130 such Circular letters were prepared, and copies (totalling 74,203) were despatched to firms on the Register interested in the trades to which the Circular letters respectively related, as compared with 1,104 Circular letters and copies totalling 51,816 sent out in 1909.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Commercial Intelligence Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects, as far as possible, in the interests of British trade (see below).

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Trade Enquiry Offices of the Self-Governing Dominions.*

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:—

Dominion of Canada ...	17, Victoria Street, S.W. (Branch Office: 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.).
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland ...	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia ...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa ...	Trades Commissioner, 98, Victoria Street, S.W.

* Trade enquiries in regard to **Rhodesia** may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.